

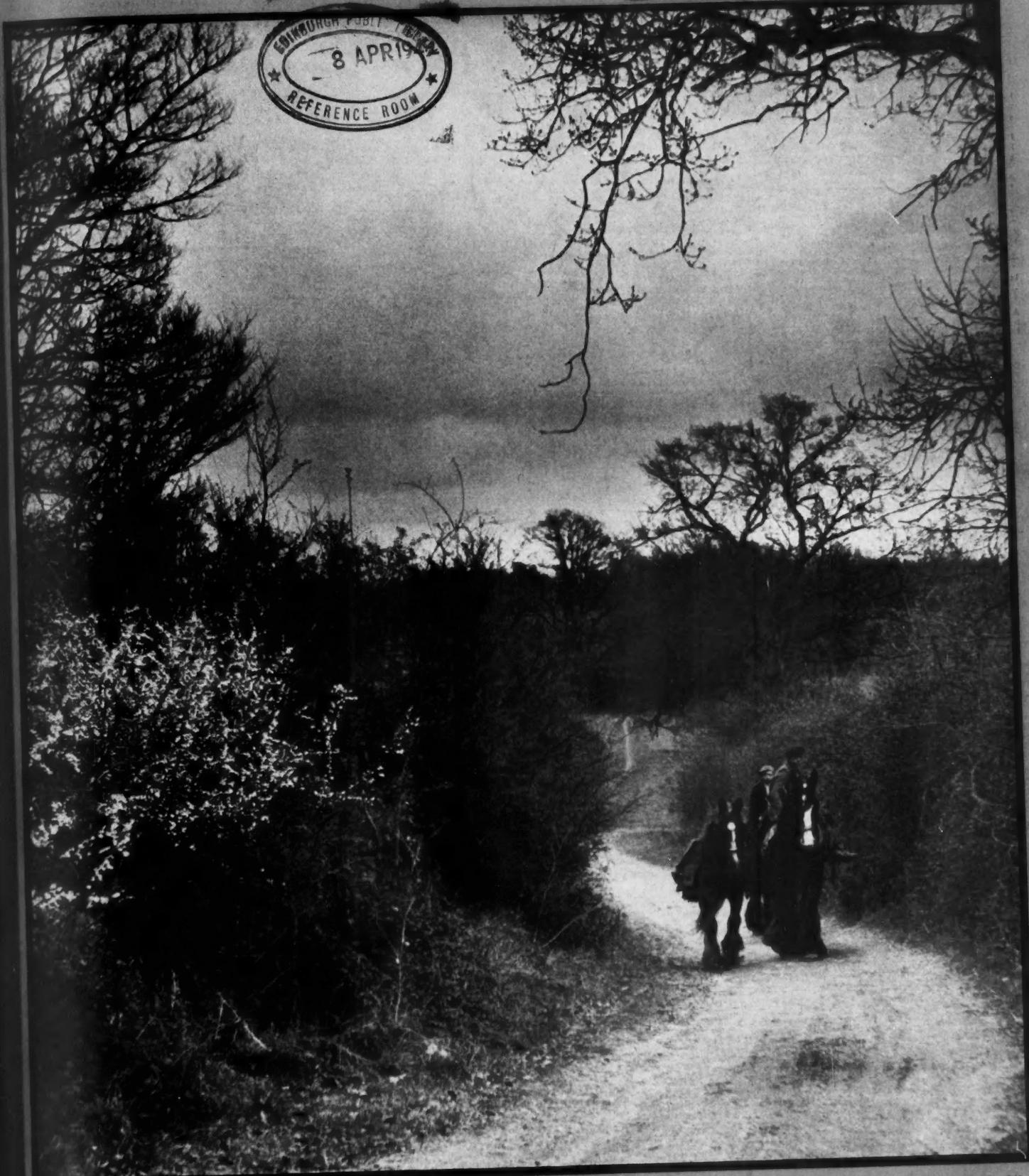
Country Life—April 8, 1949

WILL NATIONAL PARKS BE NATIONAL ENOUGH?

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday,
APRIL 8, 1949

Reb TWO SHILLINGS



G. F. Allen

HOMeward BOUND

PERSONAL

CHASTLETON HOUSE, OXON, 4 miles from Moreton-in-Marsh; 5 miles from Chipping Norton. Open every day except Tuesday, 10 to 1-2 to 6; Sunday 2 to 4. Admission 2/-.

COUPLE, country bred, but husband's professional responsibilities forcing live London, want weekend country *pied-a-terre* without involving administrative and financial responsibilities o cottage. Would any country house owner in real country, not exceeding 60 miles London, make available fully furnished bedroom, sitting-room, heat, light, water and arrangements "dally" service at weekends? If so, write suggesting terms to Box V.X.A. 95, Bishops-gate, E.C.2.

GORING-ON-THAMES, Oxon. Medical and convalescent patients received at Thames Bank Nursing Home. Full day and night staff. Beautiful grounds with long river frontage. Single accommodation from 10 guineas per week.—For further particulars write, or phone Goring-on-Thames 341.

HORTICULTURE, MARKET GARDENING AND GARDEN ARCHITECTURE. Individual tuition courses for one year for one hundred guineas. Two years, one hundred and fifty guineas. Board residence available at reasonable rates. Lovely estate with every facility and a personal interest throughout. Limited vacancies.—Particulars of ROBERT A. BRUCE, B.A., Indio Gardens, Bovey Tracey, Devon.

RUTHIN, NORTH WALES. Visit Llanrhudd Hall, a charming old Georgian House; many interesting antiques in oak, mahogany and walnut; examples of the Regency period and several unique four-poster beds; reasonable prices.—MR. AND MRS. VERNON GITTINS (date of Liverpool) welcome a visit; open daily. Tel: Ruthin 2407.

WELL educated girl desires to live with French family, Paris, April-May, in return do light duties.—Box 1573.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOOKS, Advice given on the disposal of libraries or small collections. Valuations for probate and insurance.—HATCHARDS, Booksellers to H.M. the King, 187 Piccadilly, London W.1.

BOOKPLATES designed and printed to your special requirements. Stamp for full particulars.—CLARKE, Lane Head, Windermere.

BOOKPLATES—Sporting, heraldic and decorative, designed to suit individual taste, 10 guineas. Also a set of six distinctive Bookmarks, 3/- post free.—H. T. PRIME, 1 Elton Gardens, Darlington.

BURN WASTE OIL. Fixture or portable immersion Heaters for poultry, pigs, greenhouses, £6, £22, carriage paid. S.A.E. details please.—J. A. JUDGE, 136 Stockton Lane, York.

CARPETS DYED OR CLEANED at home or in our works. Town or country. Estimates with pleasure.—FLEET CLEANING SERVICES, 126, Kentish Town Road, N.W.1. GULLIVER 3851.

CHESS. When buying new equipment remember the original STAUNTON CHESSMEN are the best. Hand made by craftsmen.—JOHN JAQUES AND SON, LTD., Makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1755. Thornton Heath, Surrey.

CORDUROY SLACKS, man-tailored style. Ladies', 5/11; men's, 5/6; carriage 1/-.—FLYDS OF MINEHEAD, Somerset.

CLEANALL SERVICE. Town or Country residence, office or factory premises cleaned throughout. Walls, woodwork, carpets, curtains and furniture included. Parquet and all wood flooring machine surfaced and polished.—HOUSEHOLD AND INDUSTRIAL CLEANING CO., LTD., 32 Grosvenor Gardens, Mews North, W.1. S.W.1. SLOane 1050.

CORSETS, BRASSIERES. Alterations and repairs.—J. KALINA, 10, Lanark Mansions, W.9.

DEATH-WATCH BEETLE. Furniture Beetle and all wood-borers can be completely eradicated by the psychopharmacide PYKAMOL. Trial size (1 pint) 4/- post free.—Full details from RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester.

DIAMONDS, JEWELS, GOLD, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, ANTIQUE AND MODERN SILVER, PLATE, ETC. urgently required for Export. Highest cash prices. The largest buyers in the Country are BENTLEY & CO., 65 New Bond Street (facing Brook Street), W.1. Tel: MAYfair 0651.

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY. Old Gold, Antique and Modern Silver purchased for cash. Unusually high prices.—Call or post: HOLMES, LTD., the Famous Jewellers and Silversmiths, 29, Old Bond Street, W.1. REG. 1396.

DOG-E-TOX. A highly concentrated Food for Dogs. 1 lb. is equal to 10 lbs. of raw meat. Will keep for months. 4 lbs., 6/-; 7 lbs., 9/-; 14 lbs., 14/-; 28 lbs., 21/-; 56 lbs., 36/-; 1 cwt., 60/- Pure English Bone Meal at half the above prices, post or carriage paid to your nearest station, C.W.O. only.—BIRD'S PRODUCE WORKS, Duxford, Cambs.

FARM RECORD PUBLICATIONS. Well known widely used, carefully designed, modern, practical forms of record covering Farm Accounts, Wages, Cropping and Cultivation, Milk Yields, Service, Attested Herds, Full Pedigree (Dairy Cattle or Beef), Tractor Working, Movement of Animals, etc., etc. Complete list on application: ROBERT DINWIDDIE & CO., LTD., Agricultural Publishers, Dumfries, Scotland.

FAULTY TELEPHONE WIRE, CHEAPER THAN STRING! Insulated, waterproof, suitable for fencing, packing, horticulture, etc., break-point 545 lbs., 55/- per mile coil; minimum quantity 1,000 ft. for 20/- carriage paid; immediate delivery. Write for free sample.—Dept. 6, c/o STREETS, 110 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

FURS? Ladies—At last the moth borey is overcome, have your Furs cleaned and de-mothed by the C.E.L. process at GRIGGS OF GIRVAN. All furs when processed are guaranteed moth-proofed for one year. Cold storage is now not necessary. This is the opportunity you have been waiting for.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Per line, Private 3/-; Personal and Trade 4/-; (minimum 3 lines). Box Fee 1/-.

MISCELLANEOUS

FRESH FISH TRIMMINGS. First-class protein feedingstuff for dogs, wildfowl, trout, mink farms, etc.; 7/- per stone, carriage paid. Special quotations for cwt. lots and over.—JOHN DORY (FISHERIES), LTD., 130, Albert Street, Grimsby.

GLOVES. Fur-backed Gauntlets, hand sewn from your own fur or pelts.—D. BUCKLEY, Carmel, Grange-over-Sands.

HAND LOOMS for Home Weaving, bench-built by Canterbury craftsmen. Illustrated details from DOUGLAS ANDREW, LTD., Summer Hill, Harbledown, Canterbury 2465. Weaving yarns available.

INTERIOR DECORATION SPECIALISTS. Colour schemes in period and modern styles.—W. & R. ELLEY, 116, Clapham Manor Street, S.W.4. Tel: MACaulay 5215.

LOVELY Classic Handmade Woolies. Cardigans 59/6, Jerseys 52/6. Choice sent on approval.—RAPLEY, 76 Bisbig Hill, London, S.E.19.

NEW CARS keep newer with upholstery protected by loose covers.—Write or phone: CAR-COVERALL, Dept. 11, 188, Regent Street, London, W.1. REgent 7124.

NO MORE BURNT TOAST if you fit the "Toasted Timer" A.C. Switch to the cord of the electric toaster, 25/6. Leaflet on request.—L. L. PRODUCTS, 81 Chertsey Road, Woking, Surrey.

OLD DECORATIVE MAPS by Saxton, Speed, Blaeu, Moll, etc., large selection, also foreign maps. We buy books or complete libraries.—Write or call: FRANCIS EDWARDS, LTD., founded 1855, 83 Marylebone High Street, London W.1.

Pipe SMOKERS—you should try Countryman, the coltsfoot mixture that may solve your smoking problem. Sample 2 ozs. 2/6, 1 lb. 4/-, post free.—COUNTRYSIDE PRODUCTS, 43m, Gilde Road, Eastbourne.

RELIABILITY CARS, LTD. Drive yourself through Ireland. Ford Prefect or V8 supplied. Branches: Dublin and Limerick.—For further particulars, apply THE SECRETARY, 31 Kildare Street, Dublin. Tel: 66242.

ROSS BINOCULARS. New models with coated lenses to give greater brilliance: central focusing, and in leather case: 9 x 35, £34/13; 7 x 30, £25/18/11; 7 x 50, £41/0/3. Other well-known makes in stock.—WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 47 Berkeley Street, W.C.1. GROSvenor 2891.

TWIN SETS, ETC. Knit to your own size, in the colour you really want and usually in only a few days. In Patons & Baldwin's best quality shrink-resist wools. Over 50 shades to choose from. Prices from £4/17/6 for 34 bust.—NICHOL, Kneller, Corbridge, Northumberland.

"TWO STROKES do the work of three," applied to "Spearsfast" tubular-frame saws, this is certainly no exaggeration. For all types of wood-cutting on estate or farm. Combines these features: Rubber handgrip, comfortable in all weathers; finger guard for knuckle protection, adjustable tension screw for rapid changes of blades. Made by SPEAR & JACKSON, LTD., Sheffield in three sizes. From all good ironmongers and tool shops.

WROT IRONWORK. We hold the largest collection of Early English Wrot Iron, from which the most lovely gates, panels, radiator covers, wall heads, weather vanes, electrical fittings, etc., can be made. Gates up to 14 ft. wide, also every kind of modern ironwork, iron railings, ornamental spiked chain, etc. Send specific requirements. Photographs and quotation by return of visit our works.—HANCOCK INDUSTRIES, LTD., Old Barn, Lingfield, Surrey. Tel: 487.

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BEEES. For honey, pollination, or interesting and profitable hobby. Selected colonies and really good hives. Equipment supplied at reasonable prices. Catalogue and intelligent advice on request.—MORETON & CO., 13 High Street, Marlow, Bucks.

BEAUTIFUL DALMATIAN and Red Setter Puppies.—J. PILE, Lue, Chard, Somerset. Tel: Winsham 217.

DACHSHUND PUPPIES. very small type miniaturess, both long- and smooth-haired; excellent pedigrees, very healthy. Carriage paid by air.—MRS. CELIA ATKINSON, Levelin House, Colby, Louth, Lincolnshire.

GOLDEN COCKER PUPPIES from winning stock. Whelped December 6, beautiful type; exceptionally healthy and well grown; as companions or gun dogs.—MISS CURTICE, Copford Place, Colchester. Marks 97/yy.

GOOD-LOOKING BLACK IRISH MARE, 15.1 hands, 6 years old, well mannered, suitable for child. £55.—MRS. TOMKIN, Amberden Hall, Widdington, Saffron Walden, Essex.

MRS. BARTLETT has some exceptionally attractive RED COCKER SPANIEL Puppies for sale from 8 gms.—"Byways," Englefield Green, Surrey. Egham 249.

PEDIGREE DEERHOUND PUPPY, aged 8 months, well grown, used to children, regularly exercised with horses; obedient and good natured.—S.L. W. A. SMITH, Little Shelford, Cambridge.

"COUNTRY LIFE" COPIES

For Sale

1948 Complete, 1947, complete except Nov. 28, 1946, 12 sundry copies.—Offers to IRELAND, 11, Market Street, Rye, S.Sex.

COUNTRY LIFE. 12/9/47 to date, 1/- each. COUNTRYMAN, 1946 to 1948. What offers?—Box 1575.

COUNTRY LIFE. Complete set of 52 weeks 1948. New condition. What offers?—SIBLEY, Plumpton, Sussex.

COUNTRY LIFE. Complete year, good condition, 1948. Offers to MRS. EDWARD COOKE, 4, Belgrave Terrace, Bath.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

A COMPLETE change and restful holiday in a delightful private house overlooking sea; private beach. Two large rooms with balconies available. Beautiful gardens. Golf. Garage. Terms from 8 gns.—Box 1572.

ALL STRETTON HALL (Hotel and Club) All Church Stretton. Come and relax; enjoy warmth, comfort and good food in this lovely country house set amidst the beautiful hills of Shropshire. Car meets guests if desired. Telephones: Church Stretton 298 and 245.

ARGYLLSHIRE, ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL, INVERARAY. Fully licensed. Big log fires and good food. Own farm. Resident piper. Riding and driving in beautiful country. Deer-stalking, salmon and sea trout fishing, tennis and bowling. Through train from London to Dalmally or Arrochar or MacBrayne's bus from Glasgow. Well-stocked bar. Under personal supervision of Proprietor: J. R. CARMICHAEL. Phone: Office, 13, Visitors 45.

ASHFORD CLOSE PRIVATE HOTEL, Ashford, Mr. barnstaple, Tel. Barnstaple 3343. Modern country house in delightful grounds. Own poultry and garden produce. Personal supervision of MR. & MRS. W. BROOME. Tariff on application.

BATH. A.A. & R.A.C.

SOUTHSBOROUGH HOTEL. Centrally situated, 3 minutes Mineral Water Baths, Pump Room, Abbey, etc. Enjoy the treatment or your vacation amid delightful surroundings, in perfect comfort and with excellent service. South aspect. Continental chef; lift; central heating; cellar chosen with care. Reservations now being received for the Bath Assembly (May 18-28).

BATH AVONDALE HOUSE off London Road, offers quiet, comfortable and restful accommodation with south aspect. Large attractive gardens. Cordon Bleu cuisine. Garage.—Apply to terms to RES. PROPRIETRESS, Bathaston 8224.

CHELTENHAM. LILLEY BROOK HOTEL.

A.A.* R.A.C.** 200 ft. above the town. The Golfer's Paradise, for there is not only its own excellent 18-hole golf course adjoining, but here is outstanding comfort in the best country house atmosphere. The cuisine is notably good and there is a well stocked bar. Billiards, hard tennis court and riding stables. Weekend dinner dance. Tel. 5861/2.

CLIFF HEAD HOTEL, CARLYON BAY, ST. AUSTELL, S. CORNWALL. For your spring holiday. Golf, tennis, sea fishing, flowers and lovely views out of doors. Indoors, everything we can think of to make you comfortable. Table tennis and cinema. Nearby, covered tennis courts, squash, badminton and ridings. Club licence. Tel. Parc 125.

CONWAY COURT HOTEL, TORQUAY. This beautifully situated modern Hotel overlooks Torbay, offers happy holiday accommodation. All home comforts, excellent cuisine, farm produce. Centrally heated. Special diets arranged. Children welcome. Personal supervision. Tariff 2088.

COUNTRY GUEST HOUSE, facing unspoilt beach. Mag. country. Caravan owners also specially welcomed. Superb sites, all amenities. Brochure.—"GORSELAND," Swyre, Dorchester.

COTSWOLD CLUB, BROCKHAMPTON PARK, near Cheltenham, for holidays. Magnificent Mansion with modern hotel luxuries. Excellent food. Oak-panelled dining hall, cocktail bar, ballroom. Spring-interior mattresses. 60 acres parkland. Swimming pool. Squash and tennis courts. Riding. Billiards, games room. Children catered for. From 7 gns. weekly inclusive upwards.—Write for Brochure 16.

ELCOT PARK HOTEL, NEAR NEWBURY. Large Georgian Country House with lovely gardens in beautiful country, run as first-class Hotel and Country Club, with all modern conveniences and comforts. Private suites and self-contained cottages available. Farm produce. Telephone Kintbury 76, or write Secretary.

ISLE OF WIGHT. FARRINGFORD HOTEL, FRESHWATER, for those who appreciate the finer things of life. Individual service and the comfortable surroundings of an English country house. A.A. and R.A.C. appointed. Consult the Resident Manager, Farringford Hotel, Isle of Wight. Tel: Freshwater 312.

JERSEY. LA CHAIRE, ROZEL. Country house atmosphere, good food, fully licensed. Peace, rest and friendship assured. Open all the year round.—APPLY: MAJOR WIGRAM.

MATCHAM PARK HOTEL, RINGWOOD, HANTS. Vacancies for few guests wanting quiet country holiday. Private grounds, 50 acres; lovely views; facing south. Good food, every comfort. Suit elderly people. Car meets trains. 7 gns. per week.

N. DEVON, close Bideford. Westward Ho! Delightful holidays or permanent residence, charming country house. Divan beds, h. and c. poultry, own produce. Golf, bathing, sailing, etc. Sea and country walks. Good bus services. Inclusive terms 4½ to 6 gns.—Hunt Robins Corner, Bideford.

PAYING GUESTS received in beautiful Irish Country House. Own produce; every modern convenience. Golf; fox-hunting.—Box 1037.

SEAVIEW, I. of W. Accommodation offered in S. lady's charming guest house, every comfort, separate tables, large garden.—Particulars: MISS POWELL, 41a, Blenheim Terrace, N.W.8. MALDA Vale 5135 (evenings).

THE SEA HOUSE, KILBRITAIN, CO. CORK, Ireland. Beautifully situated on cliffs overlooking Atlantic; h. and c. all bedrooms. Exceptional catering, farm produce.

TUMBLERS HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB, Shamley Green, near Guildford. Tel. Bramley 315. Delicious food, a wonderful cellar and deep contentment—all in a perfect country setting. Children and dogs welcomed. £6/16/6 to £7/7/- weekly.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

STRATTON HOUSE HOTEL, CIRENCESTER, offers perfect holiday accommodation amidst beautiful surroundings. Residents welcomed. Excellent cuisine, with our own garden produce and poultry. Hunting, shooting, fishing and golf, all within easy reach. Hard tennis court. Licensed. Phone: Cirencester 835 Ashley Courtney recommended.

TEVIOTDALE LODGE, NEAR HAWICK, ROXBURGHSHIRE, offers an atmosphere of home, with the comfort and service of a first-class hotel. Excellent cuisine, well-stocked cellar. Central heating, h. and c. in bedrooms. First-class loch and river fishing. Delightful moorland walks. Tariff on request. Teviotdale 223.

THE PALACE HOTEL, TORQUAY. This famous Hotel with the "Country House atmosphere" still provides unequalled amenities at *including* terms, no service or other charge is made. Standing in its own 25 acres of beautiful grounds (which include the famous 9-hole short golf course) and situated on the delightful Devon coast, the Palace offers everything that makes the perfect holiday. Dancing, cinema, golf (9- and 18-hole courses), tennis (hard and covered courts), squash, swimming, etc. Resident professionals always available. Send for illustrated brochure.—Manager: GEORGE CONQUEST. Telephone 2271.

TROQUHAIN HOUSE HOTEL, BALMACELLA, CASTLE-DOUGLAS, SCOTLAND. Book now for spring and summer at this delightful country house with extensive estate including fishing on four lochs, tennis, bathing, walks, etc. Comfortably furnished; delicious food and good service. Fully licensed.

WARGRAVE, BERKS. HILL LANDS HOTEL High and sunny, overlooking Chilterns. Central heating throughout, gas fires, h. and c. in all rooms. Five minutes to buses. From 6 gns. (Tel. 36).

YELLOW SANDS HOTEL, HARLYN BAY, N. CORNWALL. Club licence, opening at Easter, invites your visit at this season when the country in early spring is at its best. Excellent golf also at Trevose Links, 10 mins. walk away. Tel. St. Mervyn 234.

FOR SALE

"ANGLERS' EXCHANGE" and price list of wide range of fishing tackle, of interest to all anglers, post free. 3d.—FOSTER'S, Midland Works, Ashbourne.

MARSHALL ROSE 6 ft. Grand Piano, with player piano. Rosewood, excellent condition. Some rolls. What offers?—Box 1574.

PAIR of first quality Ford guns, 20 bore, sidelock H/E, hardly used and in new cylindrical case. Price £250.—CAPTAIN COLE, 2, Queen's Gate, Gardens, London, S.W.7.

SPECIAL NEW OFFERS. Off-white Linen lengths (a) 13 ft. x 27 in., 22 ft. 6 in. each; (b) 6 ft. 6 in. x 52 in., 22 ft. 6 in. x 52 in., 22 ft. 6 in. x 52 in., 30/- each. Pure White Irish Linen Sheets: 72 in. x 100 in., 88/- pr.; 90 in. x 100 in., 110/- pr.; parachutes: (a) pure white heavy English Silk; each panel 36 in. to base tapering to 3 in. and 12 in. long; 2 panels 25/-; 4 panels 47/-; 6 panels 67/-; Whole Parachute, 250/-; (b) Primrose Nylon: each panel 2 sq. yds., 76/- panel. Satisfaction or money back.—H. CONWAY LTD., Dept. (13), 113 Church Street, London, N.16.

TURBET STABLE CLOCK 30-in. dial, 8-day. Perfect condition, recently inspected and dismantled by makers: Smith's of Derby. Complete with bell and all attachments. Offers.—GILBERT, Castle Combe, Wilts.

YORK, two-berth Holiday Caravan; can be towed by smallest car. £150. Or Willoughby three-berth, double-paneled, £259/10/- Always thirty second-hand caravans in stock. Open Saturday afternoons.—F.O.C. CARAVAN CENTRE, 200 Cricklewood Broadway, N.W.2. GLAD. 2234.

WANTED Stories and Articles for American journals.—DONALD CRAIG, Holycross, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

WANTED. Bookshelf fitment for library, approximately 10 ft. high by 15 ft. long. MRS. DIXON, Kenwick Hall, Louth, Lines.

GARDENING

GARDENS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED. Sherwood Cup Chelsea Show, 1927. Note new address.—GEORGE G. WHITELEGG (of Chiseldon), Nurseries, Knockholt, Kent.

GLADIOLI BULBS, DUTCH GROWN, all colours in named varieties: 2/- per doz.; 20/- per 100.—List from CYRIL JOHNSON LTD., 31, St. Cuthbert's Street, Bedford, Beds.

WATERLERS' Great Spring Sale of superb Quality Herbaceous and Alpine Plants: 20 plants for 20/-, carriage paid. Descriptive list post free, from JOHN WATERLER, SONS & CRISP LTD., The Floral Mile, Twyford, Berks.

WINKFIELD MANOR NURSERIES, Ascot, Berkshire, can now make early completion of their Labourless All-Weather TENNIS COURTS which require neither watering nor rolling. These are surfaced with a fine semi-loose finish in green or grey, on a base which provides a combination of the advantages of resiliency and porosity in high degree.

YOUR NEW GARDEN. May we design this for you, or perhaps make alterations to your old one? For this we place our long experience at your disposal. We are known for the quiet dignity of our designs, and add to this a profound knowledge of plants and their needs.—GAVIN JONES, Letchworth, Herts.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTION ADVERTISING PAGE 780.

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2725

APRIL 8, 1949

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

BY DIRECTION OF SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, BART.

WILTSHIRE. BETWEEN HUNGERFORD AND SWINDON THE CROWOOD ESTATE, RAMSBURY. ABOUT 1,123 ACRES

INCLUDING A CAPITAL SMALL SHOOT, AND TROUT FISHING IN A TRIBUTARY OF THE KENNET



CROWOOD HOUSE

THE RESIDENCE of Georgian character.

Three reception, 15 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and offices. Company's electric light and modern drainage.

Cottage, Garage and stabling block. Chauffeur's flat.

Pleasure Gardens.
Woodland.

FARM, with 3 cottages.

IN ALL 269 ACRES

With Vacant Possession
(except 2 cottages).



WHITTONDITCH HOUSE

WHITTONDITCH HOUSE, containing 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, together with buildings and 14 acres. With Early Possession.
WITCHA FARM (T.T.) with farmhouse, cowhouse for 50, buildings and 335 acres. With Vacant Possession.

THREE OTHER DAIRY AND MIXED FARMS (ONE T.T.) of 68, 146, and 200 acres respectively (2 in hand).

Farmhouse and several cottage properties. Important riverside pastures, agricultural, woodland with valuable timber and accommodation land.
For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 26 Lots at the Town Hall, Hungerford, on Wednesday, April 20, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Solicitors : Messrs. MARSH & FERRIMAN, Arundel House, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Auctioneers : KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Pars. 2/6.)

SUSSEX. BEAUTIFUL ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT

30 miles from London. 2 miles from Forest Row. 3 miles from East Grinstead.



LITTLE SURRIES, ASHURSTWOOD

An excellent residential T.T. Farm of about 168 acres in hand (an additional 128 acres is rented).

The well-appointed modern house is in excellent order throughout and contains 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electricity and water.

Garages for 4 cars.



Excellent modern farm buildings with standings for 46 cows. Seven cottages (4 with possession). First-rate grass, arable, and woodland.
Sale by Auction as a whole or in two Lots, in the Hanover Square Estate room on Friday, April 22, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).
Solicitors : Messrs. HALL, SICK & JASPER, 2, Southampton Place, W.C.1. Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 1/-.)

WARWICK-OXON-GLOS. BORDERS

Moreton-in-the-Marsh 5 miles. With excellent views.



A BEAUTIFUL 16th-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE of great historic interest, built of Cotswold stone with stone tiled roof and rich in period features. Great hall with gallery, 4 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Modern oil-burning central heating and hot water systems. Main electricity, own water supply, septic tank drainage.

Garages for 4 cars. Two excellent cottages.

Terraced garden, lawns, courtyard garden, rose garden and lily pond, orchard, part walled kitchen garden, pasture and arable.

ABOUT 35 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Joint Sole Agents : Messrs. E. G. RIGHTON & SONS, Evesham, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,861)

NORTH AYRSHIRE

Close to bus service and village.



WELL-APPOINTED STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with many period features and facing south in an attractive setting with fine views to the sea.

Hall, 4 public rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Company's electric light and power. Main water. Stabling for 8. Garage for 4 with bathroom.

Five cottages in service occupation.

The gardens are sheltered and the property is bounded by a river which provides salmon and trout fishing.

FOR SALE WITH OVER 100 ACRES
Sole Agents : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,674)



JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1 MAYFAIR 3316/7

CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

CHICHESTER

In unspoiled surroundings towards the Downs.
The Particularly Attractive Modern Architect-designed Residence
SOUTHERNHAY, WEST BROYLE DRIVE, CHICHESTER,



Auction at Chichester (unless previously sold). Wednesday, April 20, 1949.
Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester.
(Tel. 2633-4)

By Order of the Public Trustees

VACANT POSSESSION of all except 1 Cottage.

SOUTH SOMERSET

Crewkerne 2 miles, Yeovil 7, Bridport 18.
**CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE WITH LAND AND COTTAGES
HASELBURY HOUSE, HASELBURY PLUCKNETT, NEAR CREWKERNE**

THE RESIDENCE contains 4 bedrooms, boxroom, bathroom, hall, cloakroom, dining room, drawing room, smoking room, kitchen (Aga cooker).

CENTRAL HEATING.
THE HERMITAGE adjoining self-contained wing, with 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

STABLING. GARAGE.
Lovely pleasure and fruit gardens; hard tennis court.

3 COTTAGES AND GARDENS.
MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION LAND

ABOUT 12½ ACRES

To be Sold by Auction in 1 or 5 lots (unless previously sold privately) at the premises on Thursday, April 28, 1949, at 2 p.m.

Joint Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil (Tel. 1066), T. R. G. LAWRENCE & SON, Crewkerne (Tel. 71).

CIRENCESTER 4 MILES

Kemble Junction, main line station, few minutes' walk; Paddington 2 hours. Situated in a private park amidst unspoilt surroundings.

5 FREEHOLD MODERNISED HOUSES WITH VACANT POSSESSION



Woodlands and land, up to a total of 5 acres, are available and can be apportioned to the houses.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE
Full particulars from the Sole Agents: MESSRS. JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334-5).

GROSVENOR 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

SUSSEX. LOVELY VIEWS

On high ground in a beautiful district. Main line station 2½ miles.

A CHARMING XVIIth-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE



PRICE £22,500 WITH 30 ACRES.

Recommended by WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

Containing panelling and other features, but embodying every modern comfort. Seven bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms and small staff wing.

OILOMATIC CENTRAL HEATING

MAIN SERVICES

Outbuildings, 3 cottages. Simply disposed grounds with new hard tennis court and pasture.

By direction of the Trustees

WESTMORLAND

Charming Small Residential Estate: LINDETH HOWE
Bowness 1 mile, Windermere Station 2½ miles, Kendal 7½ miles. Beautifully situated above Lake Windermere.

3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms and bathroom, well appointed domestic offices; main services, central heating; 3 excellent cottages, garage, workshop, etc. Inexpensive gardens. Extensive woodlands IN ALL 18 ACRES With early Vacant Possession of whole.

For sale by Auction (unless sold privately) at the Old England Lake Hotel, Bowness-on-Windermere on Thursday, April 28, 1949, at 3.30 p.m. (subject to conditions).

Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 25, Nicholas Street, Chichester. (Tel. 1348). Solicitors: MESSRS. HEDLEY AND THOMPSON, 11, Park Terrace, Sunderland. (Tel. 3197)



UPLYME, DEVON

In a magnificent position 500 ft. above sea level, overlooking Lyme Bay.

MODERN HOUSE

2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen (Aga cooker).

GARAGE.

7-ROOMED COTTAGE.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.

Estate water.

1½ ACRES

PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD

Details: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil. (Tel. 1066)

ON THE HEREFORDSHIRE—RADNOR BORDERS

On south-west slope, 800 ft. up with delightful view. A fine Georgian residence known as Newcastle Court, near Presteigne, in excellent order in every way.



TOTAL 31½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £7,500

Joint Sole Agents: MESSRS. JACKSON-STOPS (Cirencester).

Tel.: Cirencester 334-5. MESSRS. RUSSELL, BALDWIN & BRIGHT. Tel.: Leominster 211.

KENT. CITY 1 HOUR

Only 32 miles from London. Within a few minutes' walk of village.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE

Of picturesque appearance and in first-class order throughout.

Five best bedrooms, 3 staff rooms, 4 modern bathrooms and 3 reception rooms; good domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING and MAIN SERVICES

Garage. Flower garden and inexpensive grounds. Farm land and cottages, if required.



PRICE £14,750 WITH 6 ACRES

Recommended by WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SURREY—WATERLOO 30 MINUTES

Excellent position in a favourite residential area. First-class Golf.



Beautiful gardens with ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs, lawns, rock and water garden, kitchen garden, fruit trees, heated greenhouse and copse.

ABOUT 2 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,771)

KENT—45 MILES LONDON

A MODEL RESIDENTIAL FARM AND MARKET GARDEN OF 40 ACRES

ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

Carefully modernised and containing 4 reception rooms (2 panelled), 6 bedrooms (all h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, kitchen fitted Peerless built-in cupboards, Aga and electric cookers. Two garages.

Two Cottages containing sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath and w.c.

All mains services connected throughout

EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS

connected electric light, including cowshed with water laid on and tubular fittings.

60,000 SQ. FT. OF HEATED AND COLD GLASS

Orchards, soft fruit plantations, arable and pasture.

[For Sale Freehold with or without glass]

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (20,302)

MAYfair 3771
(10 lines)

A well-built and beautifully appointed house standing in delightful gardens

Three reception rooms, large playroom, loggia, good offices with maids' sitting room, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Complete central heating and hot water from automatic oil-fed plant. All main services.

Garages for 3 cars.

Bungalow cottage of three rooms and bathroom. Man's room.

BETWEEN RUGBY AND COVENTRY

Close to a village



IN ALL 15 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Small farm of 37½ acres available nearby if required

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (9,651)

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

Close to a market town. Easy reach of station and bus.



A Charming Period House with Georgian facade

Three reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Gas, Co.'s electric light. Main water and drainage.

Garage. Stable. Modern Bungalow

Attractive garden, tennis lawns, fruit trees, walled kitchen garden, 2 greenhouses.

IN ALL 4½ ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (42,108)

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (44,909)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

IN ALL 15 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Small farm of 37½ acres available nearby if required

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (9,651)

KENT—SUSSEX BORDERS

30 miles from London

A STOCK AND CORN FARM OF 180 ACRES

CHARMING PERIOD HOUSE

with south aspect and enjoying lovely views. Approached by a long carriage drive.

Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (3 with basins), 2 bathrooms, etc. Co.'s water and electricity, septic tank drainage. Garage for 2 cars.

Three good cottages

EXTENSIVE FARM BUILDINGS

including large covered yard, loose boxes, granary and stores. Good corn-growing and feeding land and about 20 acres of former hop gardens.

For Sale Freehold

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (44,909)

Telegrams :
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"

Reading 4441
REGent 0293/3377

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegrams :
"Nicholas, Reading"
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

CHILTERN HILLS, NEAR PEPPARD

4 miles from Reading.



GENTLEMAN'S PLEASURE FARM

Known as

"BLACKMORE FARM"

ABOUT 110 ACRES

THE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

Contains hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Full particulars of the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. HASLAM & SON, Friar Street Chambers, Reading, and Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

41, BERKELEY SQ.,
LONDON, W.1. GRO. 3056

With Vacant Possession.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Six miles Melton Mowbray, 4 from Oakham.

The valuable T.T. Mixed Farm

STONE HOUSE FARM, COLD OVERTON

Includes the EXCELLENT FARMHOUSE with 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms and bathroom.

Three capital ranges of farm buildings with tyings for 75 and a recently erected modern cowhouse for 60; open yards, Dutch barn, loose boxes, implement shed, storage sheds, bull pens, etc., concreted and drained.

Electricity and water laid on.

FOUR COTTAGES.

Productive land, in all about 286 ACRES

For Sale by Auction (if not sold privately beforehand) at 3 p.m. at The Farmers Hall, Park Road, Melton Mowbray, on Tuesday, April 12, 1949.

Auction particulars (1/- each) from the Solicitors: Messrs. LEWIS AND LEWIS AND GISBORNE & CO., 10, Ely Place, E.C.1, or the Auctioneers: LOFTS & WARNER, 14, Park Road, Melton Mowbray (Tel. 657), or Head Office: 41 Berkeley Square, W.1

LOFTS & WARNER

and at OXFORD, ANDOVER
MELTON MOWBRAY

OXFORD

On the city boundary. Convenient for several bus services.

TWO IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATES

The Cotswold View Estate, Cumnor Hill; Pin Farm Estate, Hinckley Hill

comprising a NUMBER OF VALUABLE SITES SUITABLE FOR BUILDING, together with Hutchins' Farm and Buildings, Arable and Pasture Land, producing some £212 per annum and extending to about 225 ACRES with considerable main road frontage.

For Sale by Auction on Friday, April 22, 1949, at 3 p.m. at the Oxford Reform Club, New Inn Hall Street, Oxford, in conjunction with SIDNEY GALPIN, 17, St. Michael's Street, Oxford.

Particulars (1/- each) from the Solicitors: Messrs. MARSHALL AND ELDREDGE, 20-22, St. Michael's Street, Oxford, or of the Auctioneers, as above.

By direction of the Hedgeley Estate Company (1947) Ltd.

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL

AND SPORTING PROPERTY

comprising the outlying portions of

THE HEDGELEY ESTATE

Near ALNWICK, NORTHUMBERLAND

THREE EXCELLENT MIXED FARMS all with excellent farmhouses, ample buildings and cottages, together with Branton Village Shop and Nurse's Cottage. All let and producing about £1,235 per annum. The whole extending to some

1,900 ACRES

including useful young plantations (in hand) and valuable sporting rights (in hand) over two farms. The River

Breamish bounds the property for ¼ mile.

To be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) at The County Hotel, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1, on Thursday, April 28, 1949.

Particulars (2/- each) from the Solicitors: Messrs. DICKINSON, MILLER & TURNBULL, Cross House Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1; Land Agent: G. S. SANDWITH, 79, Collingwood Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1; or of the Auctioneers as above.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REGent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London"

FACING WIMBLEDON COMMON

Equipped regardless of cost and in exquisite taste.

TWO FLOORS ONLY.



FOR SALE FREEHOLD
Owner's Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, High Street, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.
WIM. 0081. (D.3431)

Organ lounge, fine suite of reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathroom rooms.

Central heating. Oak floors.

Oak panelling.

GARAGE 4 CARS.
CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT

Delightful grounds

1½ ACRES

JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS

Ideally situated overlooking St. Brelade's Bay.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

In excellent condition.

Two reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and good offices.

Main services.

Modern drainage.

Garage and gardens.

Price £10,000 to include several fitted carpets, curtains and other fixtures and fittings.



Inspected and recommended by
HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.53,744)

BEDFORDSHIRE—HERTFORDSHIRE BORDERS

Three miles from Luton, 8 miles from St. Albans.

CADDINGTON HALL ESTATE, MARKYATE, NEAR LUTON

"GROVE FARM." With house buildings and 129 acres accommodation, pasture and arable lands; 53 acres of woodlands containing a quantity of **VALUABLE STANDING TIMBER** of prime quality, the whole extending to an area of nearly 263 ACRES.

The farm lands are let and producing £240 p.a. whilst the woodlands being in hand are offered with vacant possession.

For Sale by Auction in 6 lots at the George Hotel, Luton, Beds., on Monday, April 25, 1949, at 3 o'clock (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. STIBBARD, GIBSON & CO., 71, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3. Joint Auctioneers: FISHER & CO., 43, High Street, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SUSSEX

Pleasant situation on high ground and enjoying unsurpassed views.

**"YEW ARCH," DALLINGTON
LOVELY OLD PERIOD COTTAGE RESIDENCE**

Containing: Refectory hall, 3 reception rooms, music room, 4 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, offices.

Central heating. Company's electric light. Own water supply.

Cart lodge and stable.

Matured pleasure garden, orchard and kitchen garden of over ½ ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION.

in the favourite residential locality of Deepdene.

DORKING, SURREY

Elevated position with views of great beauty including Tillingbourne and Mickleham Valleys.

**"THE COSE," DEEPDENE WOOD
WELL FITTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**

Hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, dressing and bath-rooms, model offices, hardwood paneling floors and joinery.

Co.'s services. Central heating. Main drainage. Good repair.

Garage for 2 cars.

Beautifully laid-out gardens and grounds with choice forest and ornamental trees, in all over 1 ACRE, with vacant possession.



For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on May 10 next, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. BARLOW & CO., 186, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Joint Auctioneers: SKINNER & ROSE, Market Hall Buildings, London Road, Redhill, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel. WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

6, ASHLEY PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1. (VICtoria 2981)
SALISBURY (2467-2468)

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY,

F.R.I.C.S.

SHERBORNE, DORSET (597-598)
ROWNHAMS MOUNT Nursing
SOUTHAMPTON (Rowhams 236)

Wanted to Purchase for Special Client

Within 30 miles of Salisbury.

HOUSE OF CHARACTER

with 5 to 7 bedrooms.

A COTTAGE and 10 to 40 ACRES.

Fishing on or near the property an attraction.

Owners and Agents please write to RAWLENCE AND SQUAREY, Land Agents, Salisbury. No commission required.

HANTS

1½ miles from Ringwood.

Of interest to the discriminating buyer.

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession.**SUPERIOR MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE**

in perfect decorative condition.

Three good bedrooms, bathroom h. and c., 3 reception rooms, usual offices. Excellent garage. Main electricity gas and water, modern drainage.

Attractive garden of ¾ ACRE

Recommended by RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

Just in the Market.

HANTS—WILTS BORDERS

On a bus route 2 miles from Andover.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Approached by a drive.

Five bedrooms, bathroom h. and c., 3 reception rooms and annexe of 5 rooms and bathroom. Main electricity. Central heating and good water supply. Two garages and numerous outbuildings.

Two modern cottages.

Gardens, grounds and arable land, 17 ACRES IN ALL

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession of House, Grounds and about 4 ACRES

Apply Sole Agents: RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, Salisbury.

**HIGH LEICESTERSHIRE**

Estate of Mrs. Mary Straker, decd.

VACANT POSSESSION OF RESIDENTIAL PORTION.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE KNOWN AS**"KNOSSENGTON GRANGE"****EXTENDING TO 383 ACRES****ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE**

Well-timbered pleasure grounds, rose garden, terraced lawns, lakes and woodlands. Hunting stables, model dairy, kitchen gardens, 6 service cottages.

OWN WATER SUPPLY. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

TWO FARMS WITH HOMESTEADS. ACCOMMODATION HOLDINGS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Printed particulars with plan on application to:

Messrs. ROYCE, Estate Agents, Oakham, Rutland

REGENT
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

EAST SUSSEX

Delightfully situated on the outskirts of a village with excellent bus services to Tunbridge Wells, Uckfield and the coast.

PICTURESQUE 16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE



Restored and modernised at the same time retaining its old world charm and period features

Three reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Company's Services. Garage.

Formal gardens.

A SMALL STREAM AND PADDOCK

the whole extending to

About 3½ Acres.

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £7,750

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,439)

RICKMANSWORTH
Occupying a pleasant position commanding lovely views over the surrounding undulating country.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

Erected about 15 years ago with the finest materials under the supervision of an architect.

Two reception rooms, sun room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating throughout. Large garage.

Charming well-matured gardens, with lawns, large ornamental thatched summer house, shrubberies, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT 1½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. EARLY VACANT POSSESSION.

Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,444)

NEAR A LOVELY KENT VILLAGE

In the Isle of Oxney between Appledore and Rye, beautifully situated high up and commanding glorious views to the sea.

A CHARMING RESIDENCE OF THE EARLY TUDOR PERIOD

In excellent order and containing a wealth of old-world features.

Three to four reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity and water. Garage.

Matured formal gardens, kitchen garden and two enclosures of pasture, in all

ABOUT 16½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £7,000. VACANT POSSESSION.

Inspected and recommended by the joint Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above, and Mr. CYRIL F. W. ALLEN, 54, High Street, Tenterden, Kent. (18,448)

ADJOINING EPPING FOREST
Occupying an exceptionally fine position on high ground and commanding glorious views over unspoiled country.

The delightful up-to-date Residence known as

HEARTS HILL, DEBDEN GREEN



Approached by a carriage drive with superior entrance lodge.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Company's water and electricity. Central heating.

Fine range of Farmbuildings. Staff Flat. Charming gardens, inexpensive to maintain and very well timbered, kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all

ABOUT 6 ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER. It is possible that more land up to about 50 acres may be rented or purchased if required.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,447)

3 MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROSVENOR
1032-33

BUCKS AND BEDS BORDERS

On fringe of old-world village. Bletchley 6 miles (Euston 1 hour). On bus route. 300 ft. up. Sandy soil.

GENUINE WREN HOUSE

DATING FROM A.D. 1711

THE SUBJECT OF AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE IN "COUNTRY LIFE"

Four reception rooms, rich Jacobean oak panelling, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms, large nursery.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND POWER. COMPANY'S WATER. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. MAIN DRAINAGE.

GARAGES. STABLING. GARDENER'S FLAT. COTTAGE.

Delightful walled-in gardens adorned by lovely old forest trees, sloping lawns, walled kitchen garden, parklike grassland.

In all about 22 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICE

Joint Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (Tel. MAYfair 6341), and RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND HASLEMERE. In the wooded "Fold" country Main line station 1½ miles. RESTORED FARMHOUSE OF PARTICULAR CHARM, built of stone, weather-tiled. Characteristic period interior, large lounge, dining room, modern kitchenette, maid's sitting room, bedrooms and bathroom, 5 principal bedrooms (all with basins), 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water, central heating, power plugs. Model stabling. Garages. Playroom in grounds (floor for dancing). Cottage (4 rooms and bathroom). DELIGHTFUL GARDENS, HARD COURTS, lawns. Nine-acre meadow, woodland in all JUST OVER 15 ACRES. FREEHOLD £10,500, OR CLOSE OFFER. A further 9 acres are rented.—Recommended personally by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

BASINGSTOKE-ODIHAM DISTRICT. Station about a mile; on bus route. SOUNDLY BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE, brick roughcast, completely upon two floors, 600 feet above sea level, open views at rear. Three reception, maids' sitting room, 6 bedrooms (3 with basins), bathroom. Main electricity and water. In good decorative condition throughout. Two garages. Cottage (4 rooms and bath). Children's garden room, matured gardens, large market garden (convertible to grass paddock). JUST OVER 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD £8,000.—Recommended personally by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

RED BRICK GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE in village between CHELMSFORD AND COLCHESTER. Frequent bus services; station 10 minutes. Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services, central heating. Stabling and garages. Formal garden, lawns, shady trees, walled kitchen garden, arable land (4 acres) let with cottage at £55 p.a. IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,000.—Recommended personally by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

KENNINGTON
0152-3

IN A BEAUTIFUL SUSSEX VALLEY. Completely in the country, yet only 1 mile station. Standing in 2 ACRES of lovely gardens and orchard, with 440 yards of trout stream. CHARMING EARLY GEORGIAN MILL HOUSE, completely modernised and renovated inside and out. Cloakroom, lounge hall, studio, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, well-equipped domestic offices. Main water, main electricity. Modern drainage. Telephone connected. FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.

BLETCHLEY, BUCKS. MOST PICTURESQUE LITTLE HOUSE standing in over 1 ACRE of beautiful gardens and orchard. Perfect condition and ready for immediate occupation. Cloakroom, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and water. Two-car garage, outbuildings. £4,000 PROBABLY ACCEPTED FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

S. DEVON. Exeter, Torquay and Newton Abbot all within easy reach. A MOST ENCHANTING LITTLE PROPERTY WITH NO SNAGS, in a truly delightful position and as picturesque as can be found anywhere. About 200 years old, built brick and tile and perfect condition throughout. Three reception, 3 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom (h. and c.), usual offices. Compact, easily run and every modern convenience. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. Two-car garage. About 1 ACRE, garden and paddock. FREEHOLD.

SUSSEX. In lovely rural setting. GENTLEMAN'S GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE, superbly built and standing in stately gardens and grounds of 2 ACRES. 18 acres arable land and 40 acres woodland with stream. Four reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Cottage and excellent outbuildings. FREEHOLD £10,500. VACANT POSSESSION.

OVERLOOKING LOVELY ASHDOWN FOREST

Haywards Heath 10 miles. East Grinstead 5 miles. Tonbridge 15 miles.

GENTLEMAN'S MODEL T.T. FULLY ATTESTED FARM

20 ACRES good rich land capable of very heavy cropping. CHARMING SMALL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE Exceptionally well built of stone. Two reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), excellent domestic offices. MAIN WATER.

CENTRAL HEATING.
ELECTRICITY.
SPLENDID RANGE BUILDINGS.
VERY LOW OUTGOINGS.
FREEHOLD. ONLY £7,950
IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION



In all about 4 ACRES. FREEHOLD. £12,000

EARLY POSSESSION

Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

GROsvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

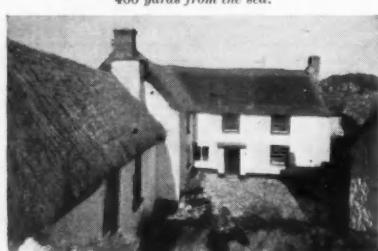
(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1*Never before in the Market***A FEW MILES SOUTH OF HAYWARDS HEATH***About one mile main line station and village. On bus route. Open position with pleasant views to the South Downs.**Large kitchen garden, orchard and several enclosures of pasture (let).***FOR SALE PRIVATELY WITH 16 ACRES**

Sole Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (D.2250)

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)**F. L. MERCER & CO.**

REGent 2481

CORNISH COAST*400 yards from the sea.***PERIOD GEM OF CHARACTER.** Delightful position with glorious views. Perfectly restored and modernised. Three reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Superior cottage. Garage. Very pretty gardens. **1 ACRE £6,500 for whole or £5,500 excluding cottage.**
Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel. REGent 2481.**SUSSEX****SUPERB SITUATION BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND THE COAST***550 feet up, facing south, with wonderful panoramic views.***BEAUTIFULLY BUILT RESIDENCE WITH FINE [SPACIOUS ROOMS]**

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, study, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Aga cooker.

Main services. Central heating. Excellent cottage.

Garage for 3 cars. Stabling.

Most attractive gardens with water-lily pond, orchard and paddock.

6½ ACRES**TEMPTING PRICE FREEHOLD**

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel. REGent 2481.

SUFFOLK*Lovely country near Woodbridge.***MINIATURE ESTATE OF 23 ACRES.** Enchanting Tudor Period Residence, skilfully modernised; delightful interior, 3 rec. study, 5 bed., bath., Aga cooker, Elec. light, main water. Double garage, 3 loose boxes. Excellent farm buildings, small barn, cowshed. Well stocked gardens, orchard, pastureland. **BARGAIN PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.** Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel. REGent 2481OXFORD
4637/8

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39**A very sound and profitable concern in the market for the first time for thirty years.****A WELL-KNOWN, FREEHOLD, FULLY LICENSED****OXFORDSHIRE MARKET HOTEL OF HIGH REPUTE****ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE**
(formerly an old coaching inn) containing 23 bedrooms (all h. and e.). All main services. Garaging for 10 cars.**TO BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN**

Furniture, fixtures, stock-in-trade, etc., at valuation, if desired.

Sole Agents, as above (Oxford Office).

SUITABLE FOR HOTEL, SCHOOL, INSTITUTE, ETC., OR FOR PRIVATE HOUSE.**LONDON 55 MILES****AN HISTORICAL STONE-BUILT TUDOR MANOR HOUSE**
(one of the finest in the country).

Lounge and banqueting halls, with minstrel's gallery, 4 reception rooms, 15 principal and 8 secondary bedrooms, 9 bathrooms.

All modern conveniences; central heating throughout.

Tithe barn, garages and stabling. Lovely grounds, together with paddocks, in all about **16 ACRES****FOR SALE FREEHOLD VACANT POSSESSION**

Sole Agents: Oxford Office.

BUCKINGHAM*In this picturesque ancient market town, close to shops, churches, etc.
CHARMING CHARACTERISTIC GEORGIAN HOUSE*

in good order throughout.

Three attractive reception rooms, 6/7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

All main services. Telephone. Garage. Small, secluded garden.

VACANT POSSESSION PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000

Open to offer.

Sole Agents: Oxford Office.

*By Order of Exeter College, Oxford.***TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE, AS FROM SEPTEMBER NEXT****THE OLD RECTORY, KIDLINGTON, NR. OXFORD****AN ATTRACTIVE OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE**

part dating from the Elizabethan era, occupying a secluded position. Three sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 attics.

Main electric light and water.

Garage, stabling and ancient dovecote. Lovely, simply-designed gardens, walled kitchen garden, etc., in all about **6 ACRES****RENT £300 PER ANNUM**

Sole Agents: Oxford Office. (Permits to view essential.)

W. J. KERRY & CO.
112, BROADWAY, BEXLEYHEATH. (Tel. 4054)**KENT**

12 miles London.

**IN ALL ABOUT ¾ ACRE****PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD**

Apply: W. J. KERRY & Co., 112, Broadway, Bexleyheath (Tel: Bexleyheath 4054).

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE

of great charm and distinction and in excellent order.

Four reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 kitchens.

**CONSERVATORY.
BRICK GARAGE.
CENTRAL HEATING.
LOVELY GROUNDS.****ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNAND**

89, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1. GRO. 2561/2.

ISLE OF WIGHT—NEAR VENTNOR*Facing south with magnificent views over English Channel.***DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT HOUSE**

Soundly constructed and easily run. Five bedrooms, 3-4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Compact domestic offices, maids' sitting room.

All main services.

ONE ACRE**FREEHOLD FOR SALE**

Details from Sole London Agents: ROBINSON, WILLIAMS & BURNANDS, 89, Mount Street, London, W.1. Tel.: GRO. 2561/2 - REG. 4775.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1**CURTIS & HENSON**GROSVENOR 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875**EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE IN LOVELY SETTING***An exceptionally attractive residential estate only 30 miles west of London and most accessible by road and rail.*

The house, which has strong historical associations, contains spacious hall, 3 fine reception rooms, up-to-date offices, 9 principal bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, 4 staff rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ALL MAIN SERVICES.

TWO LODGES, COTTAGE AND FLAT.

T.T. COWHOUSE, STABLING AND GARAGE.

WALLED GARDEN, GLASS.

Beautiful gardens with wide spreading lawns and lovely timber, parkland and wood.

**ABOUT 67 ACRES. A PERFECT HOUSE IN A PERFECT SETTING
FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

READING AND BASINGSTOKE*In a quiet village with local station near.***WELL BUILT AND CONVENIENTLY PLANNED HOUSE**

With colour-washed exterior mainly covered with wisteria and climbing roses.

Facing south and contains hall, with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and good offices with maids' sitting room.

Partly walled garden with quantities of fruit. Garage for 2 cars.

ONLY £6,900 FREEHOLD

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY NEAR ALTON

With lovely views. Bus service near. Electric trains 5 miles. Combines rural seclusion with accessibility.
PICTURESQUE HOUSE OF OLD-WORLD CHARACTER

Modernised, with every comfort.

Contains hall, 3 very spacious reception rooms, study, maid's room, cloakroom and good offices, 6 principal bedrooms (basins), 3 bathrooms, 3 staff rooms suitable for flat.

Central heating.

Main electricity and water.

Range of very fine garaging. Two loose boxes and other buildings. Charming gardens and grounds. Walled garden and two paddocks.

**OVER 7 ACRES.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

NORWICH
STOWMARKET**R. C. KNIGHT & SONS**

130, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

HOLT, HADLEIGH
AND CAMBRIDGE**SHAMLEY GREEN***5 miles south of Guildford.*

MODERNISED PERIOD COTTAGE
Two reception, 4 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, electric light. Constant hot water. Every convenience. Garage and useful outbuildings. **2½ ACRES**
Sale by Auction on April 26 (unless previously sold). Auctioneers: Messrs. R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 130, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: MAYfair 0023/4.)

SUFFOLK*1 mile from Thorpeness.*

COUNTRY RESIDENCE (AT PRESENT RUN AS PRIVATE HOTEL)
Five rec., billiards or ballroom, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Lodge, bungalow and self-contained annexe. Delightful grounds, orchard, etc. in all about **30 ACRES**
PRICE £11,000 FREEHOLD
Details of R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, Stowmarket. (Tel. 384/5)

HERTS—ESSEX BORDERS*Within 27 miles of London.*

CIRCA 1560. BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED PERIOD HOUSE, 3 rec., 5 bed., 3 bath., domestic offices with "Aga." Picturesque thatched barn, double garage, etc. Lovely gardens, orchard, arable field (let), in all about **12½ ACRES**
For Sale by Auction in May (unless previously sold). Auctioneers: Messrs. R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, 130, Mount Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: MAYfair 0023/4.)

**WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER Tel. No. 1
(three lines)**

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX

FARMHOUSE AND 5½ ACRES, SUSSEX, BETWEEN HORSHAM AND HANDCROSS, in delightful forest and farmland surroundings. Situated on high ground, with bus services to most parts of the county passing the property, it is a **WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE** containing 3 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen. Outside garage, orchard, and 5-acre paddock, with considerable road frontage. Main electric light, power, water, modern system of drainage. **PRICE £5,500. FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**

ATTRACTIVE MODERN COTTAGE, woodland setting, 5 minutes' walk main electric line station. Three bedrooms, tiled bathroom, lounge, dining room, kitchen. Small, pleasant garden. All main services. In excellent repair. Strongly recommended. **PRICE £3,300 FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**

AJOINING GOLF LINKS, SUSSEX. Country position, ideally situated daily travel to London. **EXCELENTLY WELL PLANNED AND BUILT, MODERN LABOUR-SAVING COUNTRY RESIDENCE** of charm, containing 5 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., large entrance hall, lounge (open fireplace), dining room, ultra-modern kitchen with dual-purpose Aga cooker, porcelain sink unit, points for refrigerator, electric washer, electric cooker, etc. Two garages and pleasantly easily managed garden, in all about **½ ACRE**. All main services. Electric line station within 10 minutes' walking distance. **PRICE £6,500. FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.**

HAYWARDS HEATH. DELIGHTFUL SMALL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with cottage of 4 rooms and about **2 ACRES**. Accommodation: 6 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge and library, dining room, study, good domestic quarters. All main services. Situated within walking distance of the main electric line station and shopping thoroughfare. **PRICE £7,250 FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

GROSVENOR 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

RURAL SURREY UNDER HORN'S RAIL LONDON PICTURESQUE CHARACTER RESIDENCE (PART TUDOR) in excellent order, and enjoying beautiful views. Lounge and with open fireplace and raftered ceiling. Billiard room, music room, 2 other reception rooms, 2 bath, 9 principal bed and dressing rooms (2 h. and c.) all on one floor. Staff rooms. Main electric light and power and water. Central heating. SQUASH AND TENNIS COURTS. Excellent garage accommodation. COTTAGE, LODGE. Beautifully timbered grounds. Very productive orchard, good RANGE OF GLASSHOUSES, kitchen garden. Paddocks and woodland. **55 ACRES**.—Strongly recommended: TRESIDDER & Co. (5,495)

130 ACRES OR 217 ACRES THE HOME OF A WELL-KNOWN PEDIGREE JERSEY HERD COTSWOLDS. DELIGHTFUL JACOBEAN RESIDENCE, modernised, and in excellent order. Hall, 3-4 reception, 3 bathrooms, 8 main bed and dressing rooms, staff wing (sitting room, bathroom, 3 bedrooms). Electric light, efficient central heating throughout, telephone. Double garage. BAILIFF'S HOUSE, 2 COTTAGES, T.T. COWHOUSES and extensive UP-TO-DATE FARM BUILDINGS. Charming gardens, excellent farm land.—Strongly recommended: TRESIDDER & Co. (13,202)

SUSSEX-KENT BORDERS. Just over mile station. **COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE**, extensive views. Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Telephone. **TWO GARAGES**, stabling. **COTTAGE**. Picturesque gardens, orchard and grass-land.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (17,153)

EIRE CO. DUBLIN
FINE VIEWS of bay and mountains. Five minutes' walk station and bus. **EXCELLENT REGENCY CHARACTER RESIDENCE**. Hall, 4 reception, 2 bath, 5 bedrooms. Electric light, gas and telephone. Double garage, stabling, greenhouse, **2½ ACRES** grounds. Tennis court, etc.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1.

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR
1441

LYCHGATE HOUSE, HOLMBURY ST. MARY, SURREY

500 ft. up in delightful surroundings. Easy reach of Dorking and Guildford.

A HOUSE OF OUTSTANDING CHARACTER AND CHARM DATING
BACK TO THE 17th CENTURY



For Sale privately or by Auction in May.

Solicitors: Messrs. G. W. BOWER & SON, 23, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, London, W.1.

BORDERS OF RURAL HERTS

Adjoining National Trust Land, Marble Arch 10 miles.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED ARCHITECT-BUILT HOUSE NEARLY 500 FT. UP BETWEEN BARNET AND ELSHERE WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS

Five bedrooms (basins h. and c.), tiled bathroom, 3 reception rooms (polished oak floors), model offices. Main electric light, water and gas. Central heating. Two garages.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT REASONABLE PRICE
owner having purchased another property.

Highly recommended by Sole Agents: WILSON & CO.

Artistically decorated, polished oak floors and in first-rate order.

Five bedrooms (basins h. and c.), luxurious bathroom, 3 reception rooms, model offices with sitting room.

Main electric light and water. Central heating. Garage for 3 cars, stabling. Picturesque gardens.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

With 8-10 bedrooms, 3-4 baths, etc. Must have modern conveniences and be in reasonably good order.

Up to 60 miles London, preferably south or south-west. With small home farm with good buildings. 2-4 cottages. Nice gardens and say 80-200 ACRES

A very good price will be paid for a suitable place.
Replies to WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

URGENTLY REQUIRED

Within daily reach of London but as rural as possible.
Up to 5 miles good main line station.

HOUSE WITH SOME CHARACTER

old or modern.

6-8 beds. Must be up to date. Cottage or flat. Matured gardens and paddock not objected to.

3-10 ACRES

Replies to H., c/o WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS 2274-8
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 46
OXTED 240
REIGATE 2938 & 3793



SURREY. In perfect order. Eight bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Oil-fuelled central heating. Aga cooker. Detached cottage. Eight loose boxes, 1 stall. Chauffeur's flat. Double garage. Ground and paddocks, in all **22 ACRES FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.** Might be sold without the cottage or with less land if desired. Strongly recommended by Owner's Agents: IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO., 47, High Street, Reigate. Tel. 2938/3793.

S. W. SANDERS,
F.V.A.
FORE STREET, SIDMOUTH. Tels.: Sidmouth 41 and 109;
and at SOUTH STREET, AXMINSTER

EAST DEVON

A PERFECTLY DESIGNED AND MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Standing in gardens and grounds of about 18 ACRES, 1½ miles from the sea, 1 mile from first-class golf course, 6 miles Sidmouth, 10 miles Exeter.



Main electricity and water services. Central heating throughout. EXCELLENT COTTAGE of the same style as the main residence, having 6 rooms and main services. The Property is, in part, subject to a Ground Lease, and, in part, Freehold. Offered with Possession on completion of purchase at £17,000. N.B.—It would be difficult to over-emphasise the attractiveness and merit of the above property.

T. S. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

Four reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 4 bathrooms, perfect domestic offices.

The Residence has been erected without regard to cost, stands at about 300 ft. above sea level, with beautiful open aspect, and has cream-washed walls under a thatched roof. It is in exceptionally fine order throughout. Garages for 3-4 cars. Excellent tool sheds, 2 greenhouses.

MUSEUM
5625

PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 49, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1
and at LEWES, CHELMSFORD, PLYMOUTH, and LLYSWEN, WALES

COUNTY LIMERICK. FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF 553 ACRES WITH AN ATTRACTIVE LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, recently redecorated and modernised, with 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, labour-saving domestic offices, modern drainage, electricity, excellent water supply. Good farm buildings, garage and 2 cottages.—For further particulars apply STRUTT & PARKER, as above.

ESSEX. HATFIELD PEVEREL. A MOST ATTRACTIVE LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE situated in its own well-wooded grounds in pleasant rural surroundings, with 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, bathroom, domestic offices, downstairs cloakroom, main electricity, drainage and water. Good outbuildings with double garage. Excellent gardens and parkland. APPROX. 5 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply, STRUTT & PARKER, as above.

ESSEX/SUFFOLK BORDERS. CASTLE HEDINGHAM. A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE embodying the finest features of this style of architecture with 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, domestic offices. Main electricity, drainage and water. Good garden. Excellent outbuildings, including garage. IN ALL 1½ ACRES. FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION.—Apply, STRUTT & PARKER, as above.

LITTLE COURT, CROCKHAM HILL, KENT

High up facing south with panoramic views. Fast trains from Edenbridge or Oxted.

A BEAUTIFUL REPLICA OF A HALF-TIMBERED MANOR HOUSE

Twelve bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, lounge hall with carved oak staircase, 4 reception rooms, model offices.

Main electric light and water. Central heating throughout.

Garage block. Stabling. Two cottages.

Beautiful gardens with swimming pool. Pasture and woodland.

For Sale privately or by Auction at Oxted in May with 15 or 82 ACRES

Solicitors: Messrs. FRESHFIELDS, 1, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, E.C.2.
Auctioneers: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, London, W.1.



HAMPSHIRE

Easy reach Basingstoke Station. 1 hour London.



CHARMING SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

350 ft. up, facing due south, fitted with every modern comfort. Eight bed and dressing rooms (basins h. and c.), 2 baths, 4 reception. All main services. Gardener's cottage. Garage 2 cars. Stabling. Matured gardens with hard court. Partly walled kitchen garden.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,000 WITH 3 ACRES

The whole of the contents can be purchased.

Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

SEVENOAKS, KENT
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT
OXTED, SURREY
REIGATE, SURREY

WADHURST, SUSSEX

Three miles Wadhurst Station, London one hour.



THIS CHARMING 15TH-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE WITH LATER ADDITION

Five bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception, etc. Double garage and extensive outbuildings. **ABOUT 7 ACRES** including 5 Acres of valuable orchard in full bearing producing a substantial annual income. The property is bordered by a stream. For Sale privately or by Auction later. Particulars from IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO., 7, London Road, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 46), Kent.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wewood,
London"

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

On high ground with good views. About 1½ hours from London by main line service.

A LOVELY 18TH-CENTURY HOUSE

In flawless condition, containing several pine-panelled rooms. Completely modernised, with oil-fired central heating, up-to-date bathrooms, fitted basins in bedrooms, etc.

TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT 45 ACRES

Broad lawns with cedar, copper beech and other trees.

First-class hard tennis court.

SUSSEX. 5 MILES FROM THE COAST



By Order of the Executors

SURREY—SUSSEX BORDERS

Horley 4 miles, Reigate 6 miles, 25 miles Hyde Park Corner.



A CHOICE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

PICTURESQUE OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

Lounge and 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Delightful gardens and orchard. Lodge and 3 good cottages. T.T. dairy farm. 203 acres let at £306 per annum. Several smaller lettings. House and 80 acres in hand.

313 ACRES IN ALL. Good Hunting and shooting. FOR SALE PRIVATELY, REASONABLE PRICE, OR BY AUCTION LATER

Full particulars, with plan and schedule if required, from Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above. (20,198)

NORFOLK

In the lovely valley of the Waveney. Diss and Halesworth 10 miles (main line). Within easy distance from the sea coast.
MENDHAM MILLS, NEAR HARLESTON
A Delightful Old Water Mill.

Perfectly converted into a modern and well-appointed residence. Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, complete modern offices. Main electricity and power. Central heating throughout. Excellent water supply. Excellent range of garages and outbuildings. Pleasant grounds of informal character, orchard and pasture land. Four cottages.

Foodstuff allocation for 7,000 head of poultry available.

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in Lots on Wednesday, May 4, 1949, at the London Auction Mart.

Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

HERTS—ESSEX BORDERS

Close to bus route and main line station. Bishop's Stortford 5 miles.

CHARMING SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER

On outskirts of village. Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garage for 2 cars. Stabling and outbuildings. Two cottages (one let). Range of glass. Well-kept garden, tennis lawn, orchard, paddock, in all

ABOUT 6 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Recommended by the Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (83,516)

By direction of the late Lord Denham's Trustees.

NORTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

55 miles London, Northampton 12 miles, Bedford 13 miles, Bletchley Junction 14 miles.



THE MANOR HOUSE, WESTON UNDERWOOD

with 7 OR 81 ACRES and three cottages.
Freehold Stone-built Georgian House in unspoiled small village, facing south, distant views over the Ouse Valley. Well-proportioned rooms, with large sash windows, 4 reception, gun room, 8 first-floor bedrooms and 4 others, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating practically throughout. Aga cooker. Excellent stabling and garage accommodation, level lawns; walled kitchen garden; new hard tennis court.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold privately) on Wednesday, April 20, 1949, at the Swan Hotel Newport Pagnell.

Joint Auctioneers: Mr. P. C. GAMBRELL, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I., Newport Pagnell, and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

HAMPSHIRE. IN UNSPOILT RURAL SURROUNDINGS

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR IN 3 LOTS

LOT 1. Heather Hill, Chilworth, near Southampton. A delightful Modern Residence in the style of a Sussex Manor House approached by double drive. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, modern domestic offices. Central heating, main electricity, gas and water. Exceptionally attractive gardens of about **6½ ACRES**, including water garden and woodlands.

LOT 2. Attractive Modern brick-built Lodge, containing sitting room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage. Garden.



LOT 3. Valuable Farm and Market Garden Holding. comprising brick and tiled barn suitable for conversion to residence, range of brick-built cowsheds, garages, etc. Kitchen garden and 3 paddocks. **About 6½ ACRES**

In all 13½ ACRES. Held on a 1,000-year lease at a low ground rent.

Vacant Possession on completion. For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) at Southampton on May 5, 1949.

Auctioneers: CHILWORTH ESTATES CO., LTD., 48, The Avenue, Southampton (Southampton 2861), and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

CENTRAL
9344/5/6/7

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams:
"Farebrother, London"

NEAR ASCOT RACECOURSE

AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT HOUSE

Facing south.

ENTRANCE HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 12 BEDROOMS, 5 BATHROOMS. CENTRAL HEATING.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE. GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES.

WELL LAID OUT GARDEN WITH 2 GRASS COURTS. PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN.

In all about

13 ACRES. CROWN LEASE FOR SALE

Particulars from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, or Mrs. N. C. TUFNELL, Estate Agent, Sunninghill, Berks.

BOURNEMOUTH
WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
H. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

PENTRIDGE, DORSET

In this delightful old-world village on the edge of the renowned Cranborne Chase. Salisbury and Blandford 12 miles. Cranborne 6 miles. Bournemouth 27 miles.

The charming modernised Freehold Country Residence, Pentridge House



VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE

To be Sold by Auction at the Red Lion Hotel, Salisbury, on April 19, 1949, at 3.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately). Solicitors: Messrs. R. H. BEHRSEND, KENDALL, PRICE & FRANCIS, 17, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and Messrs. GRAHAME SPENCER, Ferndown, Dorset.

Magnificently situated on the Portsdown Hills.
OVERLOOKING LANGSTONE HARBOUR
Havant 1 mile. Portsmouth 4 miles. Chichester 11 miles.
THE DISTINCTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE "MINGAY,"
Portsdown Hill Road, Bedhampton, Near Havant



Solicitor: JOHN R. C. MILLER, Esq., Portland Place, Grove Road, Portsmouth. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 2/3, Gibbs Road, Above Bar, Southampton. (Tel. 3941/2).

STEYNING, Nr. SUSSEX

Occupying a convenient position $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from station and three minutes omnibus routes. Brighton 9 miles.
A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD PROPERTY
well modernised and in excellent order



Constructed of flint and brick with a Horsham Stone roof and containing a wealth of exposed old oak beams. Three bedrooms (b. and c.), dressing room, bathroom, panelled lounge, dining room, kitchen and scullery.

Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Fine old flint and tiled barn and other useful buildings.

Charming old-world gardens of about **ONE ACRE**

VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD
Apply: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel. Hove 9201 (6 lines).

SURREY

14 miles from London whence there is a good railway service from the local station. Ample sporting facilities and private 9-hole golf course in the vicinity.

A charming and distinctive replica of a Sussex Farmhouse



heating. Toilet basins in bedrooms. The gardens and grounds are easily maintained and include pleasure gardens, orchard and kitchen garden, herbaceous borders, lawns, flower and rose beds, wooded grassland. The whole extending to an area of about **2 ACRES. PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD**

For further particulars apply: FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Bournemouth 6300
(5 lines)

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.R.I.C.S.
T. BRIAN COX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
BRIGHTON
J. W. SYKES. A. KILVINGTON.

Wemyss Bay, Renfrewshire, Scotland

Situated on the shores of the Clyde in a most enviable position about 30 miles south of Glasgow, 8 miles from Greenock and 35 miles from Prestwick Airport.
The Most attractive, Beautifully Situated Marine Residence, "Tighnamara"

Soundly constructed of local stone and containing 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, boxrooms, dressing room, attractive entrance hall, billiard room, boudoir, library, lounge, dining room, morning room, cloakroom, and complete domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars with covered wash. Cottage with 6 rooms. Matured well-stocked garden of about **½ ACRE**. Co.'s gas, water and electricity. Main drainage. VACANT POSSESSION on completion of purchase.



To be Sold by Auction on the premises on April 20, 1949, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. PRESTON & REDMAN, Hinton House, Hinton Road, Bournemouth. Law Agent: E. R. McNAB TAYLOR, Esq., 11, Deanhurst Gardens, Hendon, London, N.W.4. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth, Southampton, Brighton and Worthing.

ROMSEY, HANTS

In a much-favoured residential district.

THE EXCELLENT FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE "HALTERWORTH LODGE"

Five principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, sun lounge, cloakroom, kitchen. Oak strip flooring. Partial central heating. All main services. Two garages. Brick summer house.

Delightful terraced gardens with tennis lawn and rose garden, in all about **1 ACRE**

To be Sold by Auction early in May (unless previously sold)



To be Sold by Auction at The Royal Hotel, Southampton, on April 26, 1949

Solicitors: Messrs. STONE, KING and WARDLE, 13, Queen Square, Bath.

Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 2/3, Gibbs Road, Southampton.

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX

Occupying a pleasant secluded residential position, close to church and shops. Omnibus services pass property. Three Bridges Station on main London-Brighton line is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile away. Horsham $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Brighton 23 miles. London 29 miles



THE CHARMING MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE

Approached by semi-circular drive, constructed of brick with attractive rendered, weatherboarded elevations, tiled roof. 4/5 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception, excellent domestic offices, 3 separate w.c.'s. Detached garage for 2 cars. Main electricity, gas, water, drainage. The delightful gardens have been well kept and comprise lawn, rose pergola, flower and herbaceous borders, prolific kitchen garden. SIX GREENHOUSES (4 heated), about 2,000 square feet. Several fruit trees, some woodland. In all about **5 acres**. Price £8,500 Freehold

Vacant Possession. Apply: FOX & SONS, 117, Western Road, Brighton, Tel. Hove 9201 (6 lines).

NEW FOREST

Delightfully situated on high ground, commanding extensive views. Maximum sunshine. Lyndhurst about 3 miles. Bournemouth, 18 miles. Hunting, fishing, shooting, yachting

AN UNUSUALLY WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE

of charm and character, architect-designed in the Georgian style.

Five bedrooms (4 fitted basins b. and c.), 2 bathrooms, gentleman's cloakroom, lounge 20 ft. x 12 ft., dining room, study, ultra-modern kitchen and offices.

Labour-saving to a degree.

Central heating.

Gardens and outbuildings.

Delightful timbered grounds, simple and inexpensive to maintain, in all about



8 ACRES. PRICE £11,500 FREEHOLD

Messrs. FOX & SONS, 2-3, Gibbs Road, Above Bar, Southampton. Tel. 3941/2.

Telegrams:
"Homefinder," Bournemouth

ESTATE

KENsington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London"

FAVOURITE PART OF SURREY c.4

40 minutes West End or City. Ideal property for a family man.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

With lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, dance or play-room, 7 bed and 1 dressing room, 3 bathrooms, complete offices, staff sitting room.

Fine squash racquets court. Garage for 3 cars. All main services. Central heating.

Two self-contained flats for gardener and chauffeur. Beautiful grounds and views. Shady walks and specimen trees, stone-paved and turf-edged terrace, hard and grass courts, kitchen garden, 2 greenhouses, orchard.

IN ALL 4½ ACRES**ONLY £12,500 FREEHOLD**

Highly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

RURAL HERTS c.3

In the beautiful part of the county about 500 ft. above sea level, only 45 minutes from town.

**WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**

on two floors.

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Electric light and main services. Radiators.

Garage.

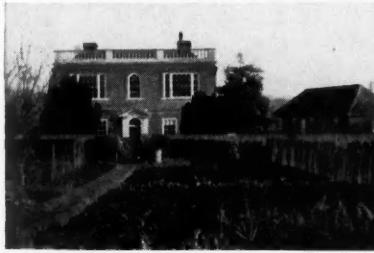
Beautiful garden extending to about 1 ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 807).

OUTSKIRTS OF KENTISH VILLAGE c.3

Picturesque Georgian Residence with pleasant views. Just over 2 miles from Maidstone.



Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Central heating.

Garage, stabling.

Cottage.

Well-matured gardens with lawns, kitchen garden, orchard.

IN ALL ABOUT 1½ ACRES**FOR SALE FREEHOLD**

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 807).

HARRODS
34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1**WINCHESTER, HANTS c.1**

Rural situation about a mile from the centre of the city, two minutes from bus route and handy for the golf course.

THIS FASCINATING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Believed to be a copy of a Dutch house having a southerly aspect with pleasant outlook.

Containing 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Central heating. Company's electric light and water.

Main drainage.

Garage for 2. Attractive garden with good fruit trees.

IN ALL ABOUT ¾ ACRE**BARGAIN PRICE £6,250****FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION**

Owner's Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 810).

DELIGHTFUL POSITION OVERLOOKING BOULTER'S LOCK MAIDENHEAD B.P.1

Now being run as a Country Club, but ideal as a Private Residence.

The accommodation comprises 12 good bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, bar, etc.

Good outbuildings.

IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES

with natural lake.

TO BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN or might consider selling vacant.

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 820).

SUSSEX YACHTING CENTRE c.2

In delightful surroundings, on bus route. Chichester 5 miles distant.

**MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE HOUSE**

Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main water and electricity.

Garage and extensive outbuildings.

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES**FREEHOLD £7,000. POSSESSION**

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 809).

OFFICESSurrey Offices:
West Byfleet
and Haslemere**A DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN OLD BUCKINGHAMSHIRE TOWN c.4**

One hour from London.



Lounge hall, 2 receptions, library and flower room, 6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices.

Garage. All Co.'s mains.

Unusually attractive grounds with century-old chestnut, stone-paved terraces, flower beds, lawns, kitchen garden, etc.

IN ALL 1½ ACRES**FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE**

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

BUCKS c.4

Between Windsor and Slough.

**FASCINATING MODERN RESIDENCE**

With thatched roof, built regardless of cost.

Solid oak woodwork throughout. Two fine reception rooms, 6-7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, downstairs cloak room, offices.

Double garage.

Central heating. Co.'s mains.

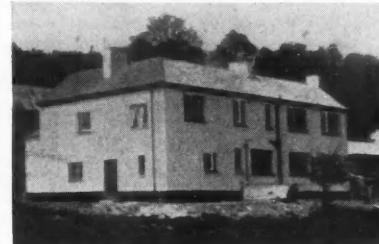
Lovely grounds, tennis court, etc.

IN ALL 2 ACRES**ONLY £8,750**

HARRODS LTD. (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

NORTH DEVON c.4

Two miles from a station, 14 miles from Exeter. Rich red loam soil, sub-soil of sand.

**GENTLEMAN'S PLEASURE FARM**

High up with panoramic views.

PICTURESQUE FARM HOUSE

With 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, model offices.

Excellent water. Septic tank drainage, etc.

Good farm buildings, with 2 sets of cowsheds.

Stabling for 4. Large garage, etc.

Inexpensive grounds. Kitchen garden. 17 acres of woodland, and arable land. About 48 acres of pastureland.

IN ALL ABOUT 65 ACRES

Intersected by a trout stream.

ONLY £8,500 FREEHOLD

Farm implements, stocks, would be sold by valuation.
HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

GROSVENOR 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.I.

By direction of Trustees.

Under 14 miles from Central London. In a fine position facing south with open views; adjoining an old village on the edge of an urban area.

An Important CLASSIC GEORGIAN MANSION

Containing spacious and lofty apartments.

23 bedrooms, 6 well-fitted bathrooms, hall, 4 reception rooms.

BALLROOM AND WINTER GARDEN.

All main services.



FREEHOLD. 60 ACRES. FOR SALE BY AUCTION LATER

Auctioneers: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.I.

16, ARCADE STREET,
IPSWICH
Ipswich 4334

WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE, W.I.
MAYfair 5411

STUTTON LODGE (twixt estuaries of Stour and Orwell, 8 miles Ipswich). **WELL-PLACED GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE** in magnificently timbered parklike grounds. Three reception, 7 bedrooms, dressing room (3 basins), 2 baths, "Aga," Main e.l. Garage, stabling. Two cottages. **ABOUT 20 ACRES. BY AUCTION APRIL 20, OR PRIVATELY.**—Illustrated particulars of WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

WILTSHIRE. VERY FINE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, 58 ACRES. Exceptional house, 4 sitting, 6 bedrooms (3 with basins), 2 bathrooms, and servants' wing of 3 bedrooms and bath. Main water and electric light, central heating. Two yards with 31 horse boxes. Two good cottages. **UNIQUE PLACE AT £22,500 WITH VACANT POSSESSION. FARM ADJOINING IF DESIRED WITH POSSESSION SEPTEMBER.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

BETWEEN MANCHESTER AND BIRMINGHAM. GENTLEMAN'S SMALL FARMING PROPERTY, 18 ACRES, all rich pasture. Architect-designed Bungalow expensively fitted, having drive-in; main services connected. Very ample buildings with new cowshed to tie 19. **A CHOICE LITTLE PLACE AT £8,500. POSSESSION.** Inspected.—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

DAILY REACH LONDON, few minutes coast. **SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE CHARACTER HOUSE** in perfect repair and surrounded by lovely gardens excellently maintained; 4 sitting, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, "Aga," etc. Main services. Farmery. Secondary house 3 bedrooms. **ABOUT 18 ACRES. CHOICE PLACE AT £14,000. POSSESSION.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

PROPERTIES WANTED
EX-OFFICER SEEKS ON OR NEAR COAST OF DEVON, DORSET, HANTS OR SUSSEX, perhaps Cornwall, or so for T.T. herd; interesting House of 4 bedrooms and comforts; adequate buildings and main services; limit about £12,000; anxious to be suited. Usual commission required.—Please quote "Navy," WOODCOCKS, London Office.

SUSSEX. 1 mile station, 17 miles coast. **CHARMING GEORGIAN MILL HOUSE**, thoroughly modernised. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 5 beds., 2 baths., large studio and book room, ample domestic offices with "Aga." Main electricity and water, central heat. Water mill, garage, etc. **2 ACRES** lovely grounds, including trout stream. **POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £10,500.**—London Office.

Frontage to Boating River Waveney.
SUFFOLK COAST 10 MILES. CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE in lovely timbered grounds. Cloaks, 3 good reception, playroom, 7 beds (4 basins), 2 staff beds, 2 baths. "Aga," mains e.l., central heating. Garage (3), stabling, cottage, 4 acres woodland. Wet and dry boathouses. **ABOUT 8½ ACRES IN ALL. FREEHOLD £8,000. EARLY POSSESSION.** Highly recommended.—Apply Ipswich Office.

BUCKS-CHILTERN. Quiet by-way in pleasant small town, 1 hour London. **WELL-MODERNISED QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE** of exceptional charm. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 5 principal, 3 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, compact domestic offices. Main services, partial central heat. Double garage. Charming gardens, **1½ ACRES. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £9,000.**—London Office.

Enjoying extensive views.
BUCKS-BEDS BORDER. Bletchley 5 miles (London 1 hour). Elevated situation close village. **COMPACT WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE**, 3 reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main services, "Aga" cooker, telephone. Delightful gardens, spinney and pasture, **12½ ACRES** (part let). Double garage, stabling, etc. **POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £10,000.**—London Office.

23, HIGH STREET,
COLCHESTER

C. M. STANFORD & SON

Tel. 3165 (3 lines)

CHARMING HOME WITH A PROFITABLE OCCUPATION RURAL ESSEX

High position facing south-west. London 20 miles. Two reception rooms, study, nursery or playroom, 4 or 6 bedrooms, bathroom.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER
AGA COOKER.
OLD ENGLISH GARDEN.

EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS AND
BUNGALOW-LODGE COTTAGE.



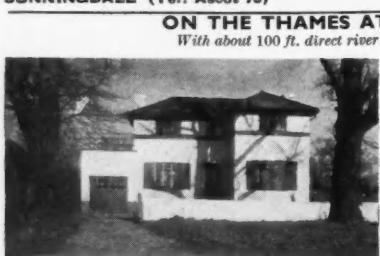
12 ACRES of well-established apple orchards in full bearing, expertly maintained and in first-class order.

17 ACRES**FREEHOLD £10,500****VACANT POSSESSION**

Personally inspected and thoroughly recommended by the Sole Agents: C. M. STANFORD AND SON (as above).

MAIDENHEAD (Tel: 53 & 54)
SUNNINGDALE (Tel: Ascot 73)

GIDDY & GIDDY

WINDSOR (Tel: 73) SLOUGH Tel: 20048
GERRARDS CROSS (Tel: 3987)

ON THE THAMES AT BRAY
With about 100 ft. direct river frontage.

GREEN AVON
An exceptionally fine Modern House with lovely views over the river and to the south over unspoilt country. Three bedrooms, sun balcony, bathroom, 2 reception room, cloakroom, etc. Main services. Garage. Riverside gardens.

Freehold for Sale by Public Auction (unless sold privately).

WHITE OAK
A modern house of character with panoramic views to the south and west. Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, etc. Main services. Garage. Matured gardens.

Freehold for Sale by Public Auction (unless sold privately).

PINKNEYS GREEN, BERKS
High up adjoining acres of National Trust Commons.



Sole Agents: GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead. Tel. 53 and 54.

WINDSOR (Tel: 48)
READING. SLOUGH

BUCKLAND & SONS

4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE
LONDON, W.C.1

By instructions of A. P. Shaw, Esq., D.L., J.P.
BERKSHIRE-SURREY BORDERS
Only 20 miles from London.

**A CHARMING FREEHOLD COUNTRY
RESIDENCE**

Close to the famous Windsor Great Park, Eton College, and Beaumont College. In a locality well known for its scenery and residential advantages.

Accommodation: 14 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, halls, 4 reception rooms. Large garage with living quarters over.



Eminently suitable for Private Residence, Scholastic or Institutional purposes.

The grounds are attractively laid out and with the meadowland comprise a total area of about

31 ACRES

For Sale by Auction at Windsor on Thursday, 5th May (unless sold privately meanwhile).

Particulars from the Auctioneers: Messrs. BUCKLAND AND SONS, Windsor (Tel. 48), Reading, Slough and 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.I.
(EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.I.
(REGENT 4685)

WALTON-ON-THAMES, SURREY

In a very select locality convenient for station. Frequent train service to Waterloo.



PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE with 5 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, hall with cloakroom, magnificent double reception room (50 ft. long), oak floor, etc., maids' bed, sitting and bathroom. Cent. htg. throughout. Fitted basins, wardrobe cupboards, oak floors, flush doors, etc. Brick-built garage. Attractive garden with magnificent Scotch pine. **FREEHOLD £8,500**

Specially recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.I. (Regent 4685).

ISLE OF WIGHT

In the beautiful St. Lawrence area, ½ mile station.



MODERNISED OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

Built of stone with thatched roof and approached by drive. Four bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen and staff room. Co.'s electricity and water. Garage. Swimming pool. Charming gardens, orchard, paddock. About 3 ACRES in all. **FREEHOLD 10,000 (OPEN TO OFFER)** Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton St., W.I. (Regent 4685).

NORTHWOOD, MIDDLESEX

Close to several golf courses, 15 minutes station. Electric trains to City, West End.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Hall, cloakroom, 5 bedrooms with fitted basins, bathroom, dining room, charming lounge. Central heating, main services. Recently decorated. Large garage, attractive garden, lawns, herbaceous border, etc., in all about ½ ACRE. **REDUCED PRICE £6,500 (OR NEAR OFFER)**

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.I.

GROSVENOR 2838

(3 lines)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.I.

Telegrams:
Turloran, Audley, London

ON THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE COTSWOLDS

Extensive uninterrupted views over the Bristol Channel extending to South Wales.

BROCKHAM END

Lansdowne. 4 miles Bath. 12 Bristol.



Stone built, mullioned windows, tiled roof, away from traffic and noise. Adjacent to golf course. Bus service about a mile. Large dining room, 2 other sitting rooms, cloakroom, 11 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, staff rooms, 3 bathrooms. Excellent domestic offices. Double Aga cooker.

Central heating and independent hot water throughout. Main electricity. Bathing pool. Squash court. Garages, bungalow and outbuildings.

ABOUT 6 ACRES of well-timbered and pleasant grounds, kitchen garden. Freehold. For Sale by Auction (if not sold previously) in May by TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.I.

50 BROOK STREET,
MAYFAIR, LONDON,
W.I.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL AND FARMING ESTATE, 100 ACRES
NORFOLK. 15 MILES FROM NORWICH



SUPERIOR FARM RESIDENCE

facing south, in exceptional order, newly decorated, replete with modern improvements. Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms and 2 maids' rooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light and power points. Matured and well-timbered gardens. Conveniently situated is the HOME FARM, including farmhouse, 7 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms. Excellent range of buildings, including new brick section for T.T. Jersey herd, 2 cowsheds, 4 cottages; in all about 100 ACRES of well cultivated, deep, productive arable and pasture lands. For Sale as a going concern, including all new furnishings, live and dead stock, tenant right, etc. Owner going abroad. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. (Fol. 24,126)

COLLINS & COLLINS

Telephone:
MAYfair 6248

BERKS & HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

4 miles from station. Frequent electric train service. Under 40 miles London.



DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE

Extremely well planned for economical management, in excellent order. Bright and sunny house facing south. Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. Excellent offices. Company's water, electric light and power. Gas, central heating. Two garages. Easily maintained garden and grounds, pretty woodlands, in all about 14 ACRES. FOR SALE, £12,500

BANK CHAMBERS, CURTIS & WATSON

Telephone:
Alton 2261

By direction of Major J. G. Thynne.

"TRELAWNE," POUGHILL

Overlooking Atlantic coast in delightful position with panoramic unspoilt views; 1½ miles Bude.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Brick and slated, facing south, in partly walled garden. Cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, labour-saving domestic offices with refrigerator and electric cooker.

COMPANY'S SERVICES

Range of outbuildings, including garage, cowhouse for 8, store, large loft over.

IDEAL CONVERSION TO COTTAGE

Delightfully laid out gardens with terraced lawns and rose beds, flowering shrubs, rockeries, well-stocked garden, orchard and paddock, in all

THREE AND A HALF ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION.

For Sale Privately or Auction later.

Solicitors: Messrs. PETER, PETER & SON, Bude. Auctioneers: Messrs. CURTIS AND WATSON, Bank Chambers, Alton, Hants. Tel. 2261.

For Sale by Auction with Vacant Possession.

SUFFOLK

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MIXED FARM

WHITE LODGE FARM, BARHAM, NEAR IPSWICH

GOOD HOUSE AND BUILDINGS; 3 COTTAGES.

129½ Acres productive arable, about 29 Acres good grass

IN ALL 162½ ACRES

Electric light and good water supply.

To be Sold by Auction at The Crown and Anchor Hotel, Ipswich, April 26, 1949, at 3 p.m.

Particulars from:

J. CARTER JONAS & SONS

Land Agents, Auctioneers, 27/28, Market Hill, Cambridge; 11, King Edward Street, Oxford; 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1.

ESTATE OFFICES,
GODALMING (Tel. 2)

"SONDRA", FARNHAM, SURREY

High, healthy situation, one hour Waterloo.



WELL-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE

Five bedrooms (4 fitted basins), dressing room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, complete offices. All main services. Garage. **ABOUT ONE ACRE**

By Auction, April 21 (or private treaty meanwhile).

Apply: Farnham Office, as above.

CENTRE CHIDDINGFOLD HUNT

Unspoilt south aspect, 3 miles main line station.



COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Near a charming village. Divided into 2 complete easily run Houses each with 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Aga cooker. Electric light and main water. Garages for 4. Good stabling, 2 staff cottages. Excellent market garden and grazing. **IN ALL ABOUT 30 ACRES**

£10,000. POSSESSION OF WHOLE

Apply: Godalming Office, as above.

4, CASTLE STREET,
FARNHAM Tel. 5274

FARNHAM, SURREY

Magnificent southerly views.



CHARMING PERIOD RESIDENCE

Skillfully converted from part of an old hop kiln. Seven to 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, cloakroom, Servants' sitting room. Central heating. Main services. Modern drainage. Garage.

2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD, £7,650, WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Farnham Office, as above.

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

AUCTIONS

ALDEBURGH (SUFFOLK COAST)
Well-built Residence close golf links and sea. Three rec., cloaks, 6 bed. and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, good offices, 2 garages. Small garden. All mains, central heating. Vacant. Sale by Auction, Thursday, May 5, by **WOODCOCK & SON**

16, Arcade Street, Ipswich; or
R. W. RAINFORD

18, High Street, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

CANNONGATE HOUSE, HYTHE, KENT
A delightful period Residence originally built for the Commandant of the Hythe School of Musketry. In own walled gardens of 2½ acres. Three rec., cloakroom, study, 5 beds., 3 baths, ex. offices. Central heating. All mains. Lodge. Garage (3). Outbuildings. Auction Wednesday, April 27, 1949 (unless previously sold privately). Auctioneers:

CORRY & CORRY

20 Lowndes Street, S.W.1. SLOane 0436.

Charming situation between **CANTERBURY AND FOLKESTONE** on high ground. Freehold modern labour-saving Detached semi-Bungalow Residence with leadlight windows. Four exec. bed., bath, 2 large rec., hall, kitchen, etc. Main water and elec. Tel. Central heating. Garage, outbuildings and poultry houses. Gardens and meadowland, 5 acres. Poultry allocation. Possession.

RIVERSDALE, LYMINGE
Auction April 26, or privately.

GEERING & COLVER

Ashford, Kent.

By direction of the Trustees of the Will of Capt. R. P. Harvey, M.C. (deceased).

The charming Freehold Riverside Residence **"FALL IN," MARLOW, BUCKS**

Enjoying a delightful and secluded position, close to the beautiful Quarry Woods and situated on one of the most sought after reaches of the River Thames. Four excellent bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, cloakroom, well-equipped domestic offices. Double garage. Matured garden with long river frontage and landing stage. Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Modern drainage. Vacant Possession on completion, which

LAWRENCE, SON & LAIRD
will offer for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold by private treaty) at the Crown Hotel, Marlow, on Friday, April 22, 1949, at 3 p.m.

Particulars, conditions of sale, photographs and plan from the Solicitors: Messrs. WILLIAMS AND JAMES, Norfolk House, Embankment, London, W.C.2 (Tel.: TEMple Bar 3707). The Auctioneers: Messrs. LAWRENCE, SON AND LAIRD, Estate and Auction Offices, 3, High Street, Marlow (Tel. 45, 2 lines).

On outskirts of

FAVOURITE SURVEY VILLAGE

Beautifully restored and modernised Period Cottage Residence of exceptional character known as Oriel Cottage.

SHAMLEY GREEN, NEAR GUILDFORD
(London 40 minutes), 2 rec., 4 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Electric light. Constant hot water. Garage and useful outbuildings. Inexpensive garden and paddock, in all about 2½ acres. For Sale by Auction on April 26, 1949. Details from

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS
130, Mount Street, London, W.1 (Phone: MAYfair 0223/4).

By direction of the Trustees of the late Dame Elizabeth Randall.

WILBY GRANGE

Near Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, 65 m. London (main line), 10 m. Northampton, 7 m. Kettering. The well-known and picturesque architect-designed Freehold Residence of character (hall, 2 reception, study, billiards room, recreation room, sun lounge, 7 bedrooms, bathroom). Gardener's cottage. Laundry and range of outbuildings. Garage and stable block. 8 acres grounds, orchard, paddock. All with vacant possession. Auction at Northampton Wednesday next, April 13, at 3 p.m. Particulars, photos and plans from the Auctioneers:

E. J. & R. S. ASHBY
5, George Row, Northampton.

AUCTIONS

HIGH UP ON THE SUSSEX DOWNS
3 miles from Eastbourne. Architect built, labour-saving. Attractive small modern

DETACHED RESIDENCE "DOWN RIDGE COTTAGE," FRISTON enjoying lovely views to the sea. Three bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, large lounge with dining recess, well-fitted kitchen. Garage. Excellent garden of about ¼ acre. For sale by Auction on May 9, 1949, unless previously sold privately. Auctioneer:

EDGAR HORN, F.A.I.

47, Cornfield Road, Eastbourne.

NORTH DEVON
Panorama over Torridge Estuary. Near rail and bus services.

"WINDYCROFT," INSTOW

Lounge hall, 3 rec., 7 bed and dress. rooms, bath. Cent. heat. Main services. Garage. Tennis lawn and gardens. Sailing. Hunting with two packs. For Sale by Auction April 27 (or privately). Auctioneers:

R. BLACKMORE & SONS

Bideford, and

RIPPON BOSWELL & CO.

Exeter.

Residential Holding.

OYLEGATE, CO. WEXFORD, IRELAND
77 acres. Beautiful Dwellinghouse, 8 apartments, with bathroom and cloakroom (water from ram). Magnificent outbuildings, including lodge for two men and dairy (both h. and c.). Situated on banks of River Slaney, south-east Ireland. Auction Sale in Auctioneer's Offices April 23. Full particulars from

CORISH

Auctioneer, Wexford.

SHROPSHIRE

A rare gem.

"THE OLD CROWN HOUSE," CRESSAGE

Choice, genuine, period half-timbered black and white Country Residence, modernly fitted. Full of grand old oak, set in pretty garden and grounds. Detached studio or tithe barn. Vacant possession. Auction April 26, at The George Hotel, Shrewsbury. Full details and illustrated brochure from:

COOPER & GREEN

Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2095-2 lines).

FOR SALE

BRAITHWAITE. Beautiful Detached House for sale, with vacant possession. Either furnished or unfurnished. Situated 2½ miles from Keswick (Lake District). Ground floor: Entrance hall, dining room with bay window, drawing room with bay window, study, kitchen, tiled back kitchen. First floor: 4 double and 1 single bedrooms, bathroom with beautiful modern sink, bath with wash basin, and separate W.C. to match. Second floor: Billiard room, linen room, 1 double bedroom. Outside: Large conservatory on south side of the house (size 19 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. x 10 ft.), coal house, wash house, W.C., garage. About ¼ acre of garden with heated greenhouse (size 23 ft. 6 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.) 3 hen houses with small stock of poultry, etc. Also attached is 4½ acres of fell land. The house stands high with beautiful views of mountain and lakeland scenery. Main water. Electric light with power plugs in every room.—Apply, Box 1578.

FLITWICK, BEDS. 18, Steppingley Road. In completely rural surroundings, yet within 5 minutes from the main line station. Substantial Detached Residence, 5 beds., bathroom (h. and c.), 3 rec., well-appointed domestic offices. Independent hot-water system. Garage for 2 cars. Conservatory, outbuildings, extensive gardens and grounds tastefully laid out. The whole property well maintained and providing well-arranged accommodation and offered with Vacant Possession.—Apply Exors. Agents: CONNELL AND SILKSTONE, 9, George Street West, Luton (Tel. 3508/9) and SWAFFIELD & SON, Market Square, Ampthill (Tel. 2211).

NEWDIGATE. In delightful country. Well-planned modern Freehold Residence with 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and bathroom in 1½ acres of excellent garden with matured orchard of 70 trees. £5,500.—ELLIS COPP & CO., Chartered Surveyors, Putney, S.W.15. PUTNEY 4533/4/5. (Fo. 3484)

FOR SALE

HYTHE (FOLKESTONE). Coveted position on the hill. Modern Tudor-style Residence standing in nearly an acre; 4½ bedrooms (4 with basins), 2-3 reception, excellent kitchen and offices; central heating; built-in heated garage; gas-fired boiler; absolutely labour-saving in every respect; orchard containing about 40 choice mixed fruit trees, soft fruit and vegetable garden, lawns, flowering trees and shrubs, rose and flower beds. The whole in first-class order. Price, to include fittings, water softener, lino, £7,000. Freehold. Possession.—Write "B.A.S." c/o DIXONS, 43, Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

IRELAND. Small Estate in centre of best hunting country (Co. Galway). Georgian-style Residence, modernised, 77 acres. Fishing; shooting; £5,500 or nearest.

ARTIST'S HOME. Cradled in Connemara Hills on edge of sea. £3,150.

MODERNISED LODGE. 8 miles salmon fishing, 10,000 acres rough shooting, £5,500.

FARM. 180 acres and splendid Residence. Every modern convenience. £7,000.

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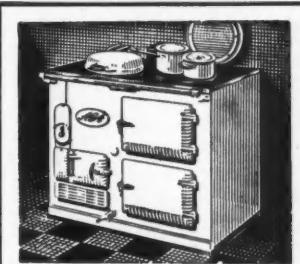
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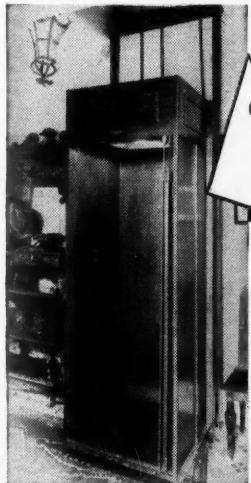
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2725

APRIL 8, 1949



MISS JEAN TOLLEMACHE

Miss Jean Tollemache is the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Humphrey Tollemache and a niece of Lady Belper

COUNTRY LIFE

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NATIONAL PARKS

FROM some parts of Mr. Silkin's speech in moving the second reading of his National Parks Bill, Members on all sides of the House appeared to draw comfort and refreshment, and the debate generally was conducted in an atmosphere which suggests give and take when the measure comes up in Committee. Many in the country at large, however, who have supported in the past those main objects of the Bill which the Minister and Mr. Dalton have, no doubt, just as much at heart, will be left with the feeling that the administration proposed is neither strong nor independent enough to secure them; that there is too much reliance on the established agencies and too much vague aspiration regarding the unselfish way in which local planning authorities and Government departments may be expected to behave.

When Mr. Silkin "puts the public on their honour"—and we hope he will be successful—as to their treatment of the countryside, he is only calling on them to do their recognised duty. But when he asks local planning authorities in National Park areas to take a national and not a local view of development proposals, he is involving them in a conflict of loyalties. Though both Ministers suggested that there is no substance in complaints regarding the number of independent members on the Park Planning boards and committees the Bill provides for, and Mr. Dalton enlarged on the constitutional heresy of a Commission with powers to act independently of Parliament, Members of all political colours, it should be noted, supported the plea for independent Park control, and agreed with Sir Arthur Salter that the proposed Commission would be impotent as well as impermanent.

This both the Minister and Mr. Dalton denied. Mr. Silkin affirmed that the powers of the Commission were scattered throughout the Bill and promised memoranda on these powers "in more easily understandable form," before the Committee stage. Mr. Dalton emphasised the power which the Commission would acquire as year by year it pursued a continuing pattern of development in the National Park areas, where finance would be under its control, and dropped a hint that some part, at any rate, of the £50 million which he, as Chancellor, had earmarked for such purposes three years ago might find its way into the Commission's hands.

Some of those who have most vigorously supported the National Parks movement might well have thought the Minister's complaint unfair that having won their battle they seemed perversely upset, having nothing left to fight for. There is obviously a good deal left, and the passing of this Bill will not remove the need for constant vigilance in any way. There will still remain all those things catalogued by Mr. Silkin which, like mineral exploitation, are "absolutely necessary in the public interest," but which are too

often pursued in the wrong place. It is, on the other hand, cheering to find the Minister so well aware of the responsibilities which his "Charter for the Open Air" places upon the public. The extent of popular vandalism still to be combated is known only too well to those who have in the past thrown open their homes and gardens.

PLANNING APPEALS

IT is difficult to condemn them if in administering their powers under the new Town and Country Planning Act, local authorities have found it convenient to adopt a policy of "ca' canny," and have been rather too fearful of the dangers of creating precedents. When faced with applications for private development they have to consider the proposals put to them not *in vacuo*, but against the background of their own plans for development or re-development. Too much reasoning on these lines leads to too many refusals, intended to shift responsibility on to the Ministry when an appeal is made. Other authorities pile up refusals of permission by too enthusiastic a resort to the rigidity of their own

SPRING ETCHING

*BLACK feather clouds drift slowly
Across a dim white sun :
Soon a fine cobweb rain
Will hide its misty gleam,
And lightly lie on plants that droop . . .
Remembering winter's cruelty.
Deep in the hedgerow
Snow defies the warm spring air,
But along the highway it lies
Black and defeated.*

HELEN SHACKLETON BRIETZCKE.

planning rules, and by forgetting that the recognition of exceptions is the soundest of planning principles. In any case the result is that between September and November of last year appeals to the Minister doubled in number, and that, as more private development gets underway, a situation threatens in which local administration of the Act will be brought to a standstill by constant reference to the centre. In these circumstances the Minister has pointed out to the authorities, in a circular discussed in our Estates Market column, the need to limit the number of appeals. It can be done by helpful and sympathetic handling of applications at an early stage, by sticking to planning considerations when imposing conditions, by recognising more readily the existence of exceptional cases, and by remembering that where there are good reasons for approval the fear of other applications being made is no sufficient reason for refusal.

CHICHESTER STREETS

VERY general agreement must have been felt with Dr. Thomas Sharp's proposals for Chichester, which we reviewed last week. Since his report for the City Council was written, however, the County Council has become the statutory planning authority, so that there is no assurance that the City's and Dr. Sharp's recommendations will be adopted. The whole basis of his scheme for a ringroad outside the city walls is that the Roman street plan is so complete, and the street architecture of such outstanding excellence, that the centre of Chichester should be kept exactly as it is, and through traffic sent round it. It now appears, on the contrary, that the County Planning Officer for West Sussex contemplates a "moderate setting back (of buildings) when and where rebuilding takes place"; not much, only some 12 ft. in some places, to facilitate kerbside parking. But setting back of only a single foot involves the destruction of a building, and in one affected length of 1,100 ft. there are 24 buildings listed for preservation by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Moreover, this piecemeal process "when and when rebuilding takes place" might extend over 50 years, giving these now beautiful streets "a most wretched and ragged effect," in Dr. Sharp's words. Surely, as he has emphasised, the point is that the buildings which give Chichester its rare distinction should not be rebuilt at all—in order to save motorists' using a car park. The

proposal, opposed by the City and by all its lovers, has still to be confirmed by the County Council. If civilised values count for anything, it should be rejected utterly.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS

BACKED by the taxpayers' money 18 experimental farms are being set up in different parts of the country to demonstrate up-to-date ways of husbandry that local farmers should copy. These farms are to be directed by the National Agricultural Advisory Service, and each will have an advisory committee with some farmers among its members. No one can guess the capital cost of this enterprise or the annual loss that will be incurred, but let the Minister remember that hard financial facts are an essential basis for teaching the farmer new ways. He is a business man who has to make his own farm pay. Presumably these Government farms will enjoy priority in supplies of such scarce equipment as water pipes, crawler tractors and combine harvesters and no doubt they will readily be granted licences for new building work. Would it not be more economical and effective to encourage individual farmers to co-operate in testing new methods for the benefit of all, and recording the business results? COUNTRY LIFE, it may be recalled, sought to offer such service at Goodings in Berkshire, but little or no encouragement from Whitehall made developments so difficult that the project was reluctantly abandoned. We wish the Government farms better luck.

BACK TO THE ROMANS

A SPECIALIST firm is experimenting with a pair of small houses designed for the purpose at Stanmore, Middlesex. Three of the systems are variations on the method evolved by the Romans two thousand years ago. Air is warmed, either by gas or solid fuel, and dispersed to the rooms through ducts, or allowed to circulate in the spaces between floors, walls and ceilings. A traditional hot-water radiator system has been installed in one house for comparison. It is estimated that the solid fuel furnace (heating the water and the various rooms in a cottage of council-house accommodation) uses nearly as much fuel as one ordinary open fire. Moreover, even temperature is maintained throughout the rooms, unlike the ever diminishing arc of warmth provided by the open fire, whose disappearance is foretold if these experiments are successful. Will the average householder be content to let it go, and to accept as the focus of the home on a winter night a ventilator in the wall rather than a blazing hearth? We are witnessing many changes in these days, and there is no doubt that a great deal can be said for the new-old system on economic grounds. But extravagant or not, we confess that we shall cling to our open grate for as long as we can get the coal to fill it.

ASSOCIATION CROQUET

SURELY few more daring changes have been proposed, if in a relatively small way, than that which has apparently emanated from the croquet authorities in some Overseas dominions. They have suggested that their game's time-honoured name should be altered to lawn billiards. No doubt in the extreme accuracy of striking which the game demands, and in the foresight needed in planning a break in advance, there is some resemblance to billiards, but all save the extremely iconoclastic will rejoice to hear that the Croquet Association has rejected the proposal. It has, however, adopted for its game the title of Association Croquet, in order, in its own words, "to distinguish it from the haphazard pastime (played without laws) which was once a common feature of the English garden party." It is true that the game as charmingly depicted by Du Maurier in old volumes of *Punch* has already vanished from English gardens. On the other hand, croquet as a serious and eminently skilful game of championships and tournaments has greatly increased in popularity, as may be seen from the Association's fixture list for the coming summer. You cannot have things both ways. The old casual friendly pastime with its opportunities for a little mild flirtation has been largely killed by the more exacting character of the modern game.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A DEVON correspondent, who comments on the marked increase in the number of buzzards there during the last few years, complains that, although he sees them daily soaring in circles over the moor, or sitting motionless on a bare branch of a tree, he has never yet had the fortune to find one of them in the act of feeding, and asks if other readers who are interested in the bird have had better luck. I must confess that my experience is much the same, and though there is one corner of the New Forest near my home where buzzards have been in residence for over twenty years, I have not been able, so far, to surprise the birds in the midst of their lunch. From time to time I have seen one of these buzzards swoop to the ground in the far distance, but on every occasion it must have missed its mark, or I have missed the bird, since when I have arrived at the spot on a food-snapping expedition there has been no trace of either the buzzard or its meal. Possibly my sense of location has been at fault, for I do not possess that exceptional eyesight which the Beduin Arab has, and which enables him to locate the exact position of a fallen bird on a featureless scrub-covered plain at a distance of four hundred yards or more.

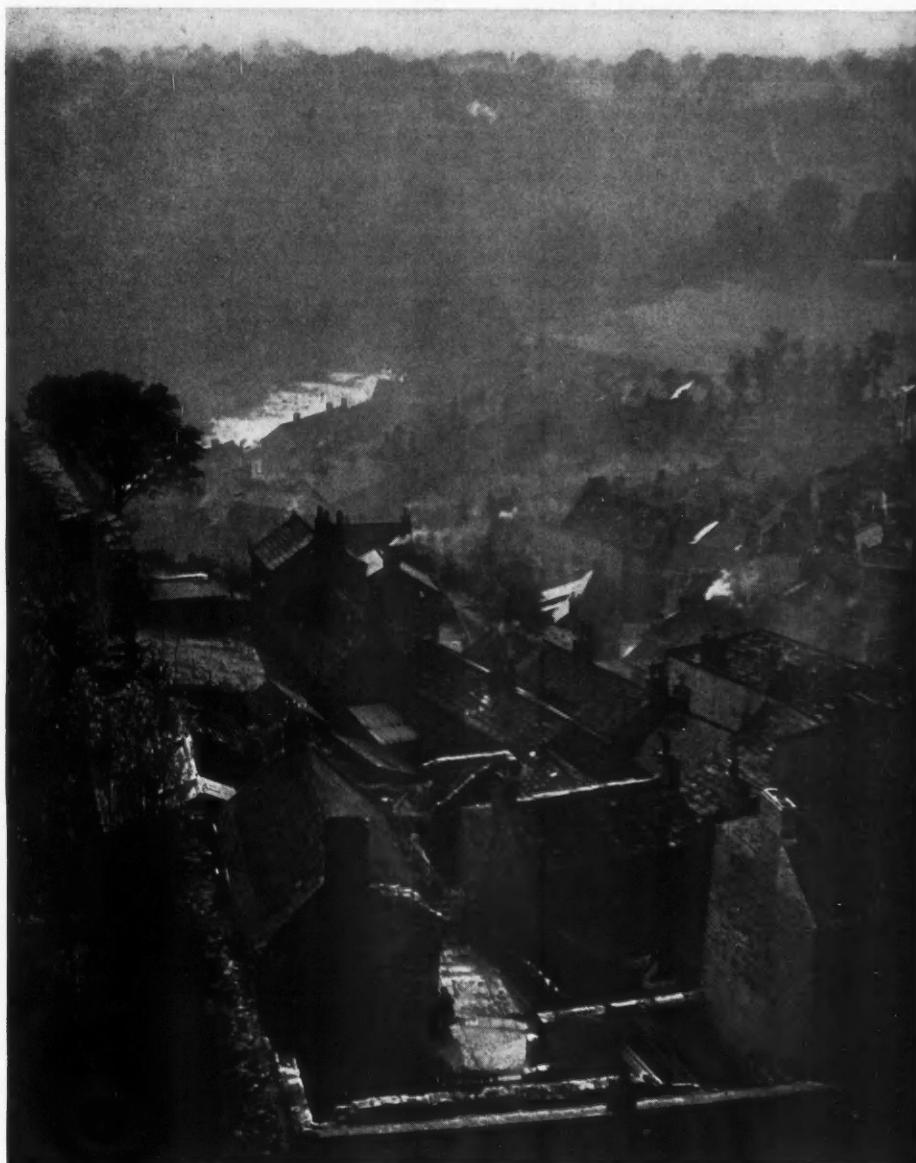
* * *

ON the day when I read in my newspaper the extracts from Mr. Churchill's *The Second World War* which described our interference with the German radio beams that directed their bombers to the chosen targets, I walked across a flat, open stretch of the New Forest towards a buzzard that had just alighted there, and on my way came upon direct evidence of the success of that interference with hostile air operations. In a small area of about a hundred square yards there were ten deep craters in the gravel soil, marking the spot where some German pilots had dropped their bombs in 1940, imagining, no doubt, that they had put them in the middle of Southampton some fifteen miles away to the east.

I recollect that in those days, when we knew nothing about the jamming of radio beams, we always tried to find some explanation for this intensive bombing of the wide open spaces where there was nothing whatsoever to cause a pilot to think that he was on his target. The unromantic and matter-of-fact usually said that the explanation was that some German pilot, having failed to reach his objective, unloaded all his bombs hastily on English soil before re-crossing the Channel, but there were always others with more vivid imaginations who evolved a far more interesting, if less convincing, explanation. In the case of these ten bombs which caused eruptions of tons of gravel in the heather and gorse on the open Forest and blew in my front door, there were those who affirmed that the bombs were deliberately aimed at a small cottage half-a-mile away where lived the parents of a Royal Air Force pilot who had achieved fame for shooting down a considerable number of German planes during the grim autumn of 1940. I am not certain if the opinion was that the Germans had definite information to the effect that the redoubtable pilot was home on 24-hours' leave on that particular night, or whether it was considered to be a mere act of Nazi retaliation on the parents of a dead opponent.

* * *

ONE of the few consolations of world wars is the amusement we obtain afterwards when we see signs of, and recall some of the absurd actions committed by, otherwise quite sane people during times of stress. I frequently pass on my way through Dorset a small country house with three cottages in its vicinity, and these still bear on their white-washed walls



Andrew Paton

RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE, FROM THE CASTLE WALL

traces of the extensive and careful camouflage that was painted on them when bombing became intense in 1940. One cannot imagine anything less likely to attract the attentions of a German bomber looking for factories, built-up areas, aerodromes, or harbours than a small house complete with cottages set in open farmland. On the other hand, one can envisage an enemy pilot, flying low enough to detect the camouflage, at once jumping to the conclusion that the peaceful-looking buildings would not have been painted in intricate patterns unless there was a very good reason for it, such as an ammunition dump of considerable dimensions, or a factory for the manufacture of some special war material.

* * *

MAJOR ANTHONY BUXTON, whose fishing experience is probably greater than mine, queries the views I expressed in some recent Notes that fish are incapable of feeling pain. He writes: "How do you explain the following well-known reactions of, say, a salmon? If you walk away from a hooked fish without touching the reel, but merely holding the line tight against the rod, he will nearly always follow quietly like a dog on a leash, but if you stumble while walking backwards he will probably start struggling. The moment you use the reel he will fight unless you move in towards him quicker than you are reeling. I am convinced that the reel, and to a lesser degree a stumble, causes pain, or, at any rate, fear. Whatever be the cause it will not stop me (or I expect Major Jarvis) from fishing."

MY theory, which is more in the nature of an idle imagining than a firm conviction for which I am prepared to go to the stake, is that a salmon, or any fish, has a strong sense of fear and, like ourselves, objects most strongly to being caught up in anything. When there is no strain on the cast it feels nothing, although the hook is embedded in its mouth, but immediately the rod-wielder stumbles, as Major Buxton suggests, or the reel is employed, it becomes aware from the tightening of the line that its life is in danger, and usually struggles furiously against the pull. Major Buxton is quite correct in thinking that if my view is held to be wrong I do not propose to stop fishing on that account.

* * *

I DID not write the Note on which he comments as an attempt to justify my pastime, because any pursuit that helps materially with the food situation does not require justification. Also I think that during the three months before the anti-hunting Bill was debated in the House of Commons we all became a trifle weary of the many articles and endless correspondence in every newspaper arguing for and against various sports, and in the majority of instances crediting all forms of wild life with precisely the same feelings that we human beings possess. I am, however, convinced that all creatures have a sense of fear, and that this is more highly developed in domestic animals that are taught to put their complete trust in mankind than in those of the wild which have not the slightest reason for such trust and confidence. On this account I would far rather be

compelled to see twenty foxes killed in the open by hounds than one unhappy steer or sheep dragged across the threshold of the slaughterhouse with a very shrewd idea of the fate awaiting it. If the many vociferous opponents of all blood sports were really consistent in their views about cruelty to animals, there would be so many vegetarians in the country that the necessity for the cut in the meat ration would not have arisen.

A QUESTION that is worrying me at the present time, when, with the vegetable plots crying out for instant attention, and the gardener on the sick list, I am forced to do my inefficient best, is whether I should burden myself this year with the production of that labour-

creating crop, the onion, which requires more weeding, hoeing and disease-prevention treatment than anything that grows, or whether I can rely on being able to buy all my requirements in the local greengrocers' shops. Last autumn and winter, when the shelves of my store-shed were packed with superfine bulbs, and every market gardener in the district was willing to sell them by the hundredweight, the shops in the town were one and all stocked with a never-failing supply of onions from Holland and Spain, but can I take it for granted that the same state of affairs will pertain in the winter of 1949 and the early spring of 1950? The Ministry of Food to-day seems to resent any attempt to look into the future and administers raps over the knuckles to anyone who is presumptuous

enough to try to forecast its actions in the year to come.

I often wonder in these days of unexpected shortages of food-stuffs followed by sudden gluts of foreign vegetables and fruits, during which British products have to be fed to animals, or are allowed to rot, whether Mr. Strachey of the Ministry of Food has ever been properly introduced to Mr. Williams of the Ministry of Agriculture, because in the countryside we are constantly coming up against facts that suggest that they have never met, or that, if they have, they are not on speaking terms. Whenever Mr. Williams tries to show us what British farmers and market gardeners can do when urged to dig for prosperity, Mr. Strachey promptly puts a foreign trump on the British ace of spades.

WILL NATIONAL PARKS BE NATIONAL ENOUGH? ~ By EDMUND BARBER



THE PEAK DISTRICT, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL AREAS PROPOSED AS NATIONAL PARKS BY THE HOBHOUSE COMMITTEE, FROM THE SLOPES OF MAM TOR. Under the Bill now before Parliament this Park would be administered by a Joint Planning Committee of no fewer than four County Councils and one Borough Council

IT was confidently stated for a long time that the National Parks Bill would be found to follow the recommendations of the Hobhouse Committee, and would prove to be non-controversial. However, a new pattern of planning machinery was recently imposed on the whole country by the Town and Country Planning Act, and, whereas the Hobhouse Committee proposed, in order to make National Parks really national, to give them an independence of local interests which would lift them out of the new pattern, it seemed unlikely that such a reversal of current trends of administration would be officially accepted. On several occasions, moreover, the Minister of Town and Country Planning said that planning of National Parks—as distinct from their establishment—was not likely to require further legislation.

It is now clear that the Government have rejected the Hobhouse proposal to set up another type of administration to settle land use in the National Park areas, and that it is intended to rely entirely upon the normal machinery of town-and-country planning to administer their development. Where, moreover, they belong (as they usually do) to more than one county area, they are to be handed over to a co-ordinating joint planning board. This was certainly not the intention of the Hobhouse Committee, for they laid most of their emphasis on the need not only for a strong central Commission responsible for all the parks, but for a planning authority for each park as a whole which should be substantially independent of the local planning authorities of the area. That is not likely to be the case under the arrangement proposed in the Bill that not less than a quarter of the park authority shall be appointed by the local planning authority from a list agreed by the Minister and the Commission.

No doubt many people—including some in authority—consider that all that is necessary in

order to inaugurate a social reform which has been heralded for many years is to designate the proposed parks, or publish a timetable for doing so, to enjoin or order the planning authorities to enforce a somewhat more stringent control over building and development within the designated borders, and either to endow the central Parks Commission with sufficient funds to employ park rangers and to provide holiday establishments, or to make them responsible for doing so out of funds obtained from the public. That this is a misunderstanding of an urgent planning problem can be fully understood only by taking single National Park areas and examining the factors and forces which have destroyed or threatened to destroy their beauty and public value in the past and then estimating their chance of escaping further damage under the existing planning machinery. This article is not an attempt to argue as a whole the case for and against the Hobhouse recommendations for the central and local organisation of the parks, but only a consideration of factors undoubtedly involved in the control of some important areas likely to be designated.

The Lake District

The Lake District is the first of the proposed National Parks, and it is plain why it should be so. The "Appreciation" compiled by the National Parks Committee opens with a quotation from Wordsworth's *Guide*, and it is true that for a century and a half many whose chief love is for wild country have "counted the Lake District supreme in all England." From among those who thought so were drawn most of the band of enthusiasts who by their teaching and example created during the 19th century an appreciation of the beauty of landscape and of the healing virtues of days spent in a wild countryside which alone makes it possible for

the Government of to-day to claim popular assent to a Bill to create National Parks. These enlightened enthusiasts have been of all classes and have not laid their emphasis always on the same aspect of the problem of making the best of what industrialism has left us of our national heritage. They have been justifiably insistent on legislation which will provide "access to mountains" and one of the merits of the Bill is that it makes provision for carrying out many of the proposals with regard to access which have been made so often in the past.

On the other hand, Wordsworth's successors in the north-west have learnt by experience to be wary of the local authorities of to-day and sceptical of their endeavours in the pursuit of preservation. As a society using the name Friends of the Lake District, they have given a good deal of publicity to the record of planning authorities in the past, and rendered an annual account of their own voluntary stewardship and of the defensive warfare against industrial developments, and the aggressions of Government departments and municipalities, in which they have been constantly engaged. Their Report for 1948 continued the tale of conflict with local-authority and Government departments, and a struggle which has sometimes fortunately proved effective, but, as they themselves point out, seems too often doomed to failure from the first.

The Addison Report on National Parks was published in 1931. The new Planning Act came into force on July 1, 1948, and gave to each of the three county councils, those of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire, unrelated planning control of their own separate portions of the Lake District. Those who have been engaged in combating many of their proposals maintain that the policies and public actions of the authorities concerned do not encourage the belief that they will be eager and able

to implement the National Park project "in their stride." Here is a catalogue drawn up from recent years:—

Both sides of Honister Hause were made into a motor road; the quiet of Buttermere was thus greatly injured and Borrowdale was made subject to a relentless "round tour" of unnecessary pleasure traffic.—A proposal was put forward to the Commissioner for the "special area" (but here public opinion chased this proposal out of court) for a special road grant to make Styhead a motor road.—The Board of Trade's policy to schedule half the Lake District as a part of the "development area" was made successful by the strong support given by local authorities.—Very strong local support carried the day for making Ennerdale Water a reservoir (the subsequent lapsing of this scheme was due to reasons of an entirely different order).—An invitation was issued to a Government department not to fulfil as soon as it was able its binding obligation to remove "at the end of the war" the Windermere factory.—A technical survey was commissioned of the total water resources (lakes, valleys, mountain-streams and the rest) of the greater part of the Lake District, and in commissioning this survey no restrictions or exclusions were imposed on the engineers as to what schemes might, or in the public and national interest might not, be countenanced as admissible.—In the southern Lake District another water consultant's report has been drawn up and circulated to the various authorities for consideration, which recommends the construction of a large-scale dam and reservoir at Seathwaite-in-Dunnerdale.—An engineering survey has been made, and is being considered, of the economic possibilities of a hydro-electric scheme in upper Eskdale and the Duddon valley which would mean building four reservoirs and four power stations in these dales.

There can be no doubt that a good many instances of work well done could be placed to the credit of some of the same authorities, but these are some of the instances which have made

the Friends of the Lake District the most fervent supporters of the Hobhouse Committee's contention that there must not only be a strong National Parks Commission at the centre of the new machinery which can face Government departments and strengthen the local authority in any conflict caused by governmentally sponsored developments, but there must for each separate park be a single planning authority for the undivided area with half the members and the chairman appointed by the Commission, and half by the county councils from whose territory the particular park is built up. The threats to amenity will undoubtedly continue to be many. There is the question of that conifer planting which Wordsworth thought an abominable form of "vegetable manufactory." There are questions of slate quarrying and lead mining, and there is no end to the problems of water catchment. There is the disfiguring effect of overhead electricity systems to be considered, and the still more destructive effects of road making and road widening. The case of the so-called track to carry Ennerdale timber is a glaring example.

The Peak District

One of the chief reasons for the importance of the Peak District and Dovedale as a National Park lies in its nearness to so many areas of industrial population. At the end of the Hobhouse Report is to be found an appendix giving lists of all urban centres with populations of over 100,000 within 75 miles of the boundaries of each National Park. The list for the Peak District Park shows six great industrial centres, including Manchester and Sheffield—within ten miles—seven more—including Leeds and Bradford—within twenty-five miles and eleven more—including Birmingham and Wolverhampton—within fifty miles. It is for this reason that during the recent debate on the attitude of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning towards the Peak as a prospective National Park the absence of most of the representatives of these thickly populated areas (which might be expected to prove most jealous of their privileges) seemed ominous as an indication of lack of real Parliamentary interest in the Bill. Those who attacked the policy of the Minister on that

occasion can scarcely be wrong in suggesting that if the planning control of the parks is left, to all intents and purposes, with the present planning authorities, and the National Parks Commission is unable to speak with a voice of real authority, the attitude of the Minister is a matter of the greatest importance, as is his position in dealing with his colleagues over matters of preservation.

In the Peak District area the Sheffield and Peak District Branch of the C.P.R.E. issue in their annual report a survey of the planning and development problems of the Park, much as the Friends of the Lake District do for the Lake District Park, but the most effective review of recent developments was probably that given by Mr. Hugh Molson, M.P., in the debate just mentioned. As the Hobhouse Report points out, the most serious menace to the landscape comes undoubtedly from the exploitation of its minerals. Quoting a long list of proposed developments, Mr. Molson argued that "when it became apparent that the Peak was to be included in park legislation it was not surprising that the mineral interests concerned should seek, before that legislation was put on the statute-book, to obtain planning permission for the largest and most extensive mineral developments possible. That indeed has happened."

As these matters are still to be left by the new Bill substantially as they are it is worth while to take note of the Minister's reply to the accusation that he had failed in his duty. Obviously, Mr. Silkin said, one had to have regard for amenities, for we had beautiful country which we wanted to preserve. "But this is a small country. It is unfortunate that Nature has placed some of the most valuable minerals, some of them on which the life of the nation depends, in these beautiful areas." There was often conflict for the same piece of land. It would be delightful if amenity always succeeded, but it was his duty to consider the conflicting claims and reach a conclusion. In some cases, amenity must dominate but there were other cases, such as the Hope cement works, where the claims of mineral workings were vital to the country, could not be ignored, and had to override all other considerations. He added that



W. A. Poucher

THE HEAD OF ENNERDALE, SHOWING SOME OF THE SPRUCE PLANTATIONS THAT ARE RAPIDLY CHANGING ITS ASPECT. The need to control State commercial afforestation in National Parks is one reason why a strong and independent National Parks Commission is essential

we could not afford to dispense with the wealth that exists in our land.

In addition to the dangers of quarrying and cement manufacture the Hobhouse Committee deplored the fact that a dozen reservoirs in the National Park now cover much land that was once fertile and lovely. Farms and villages had disappeared with the loss of dwellings where visitors might have found accommodation. They added that the most distressing injury to Peak landscape, because it could most easily have been avoided, was that inflicted by residential building unsuitable in materials and design. What policy will be adopted on these matters by the new Park planning authority which, if it is not an independent body, will be constituted as a Joint Planning Committee of no fewer than four County Councils and one County Borough?

Dartmoor

Dartmoor offers a very different picture, so far as the problems presented by a variety of different planning authorities are concerned, from that of the larger and more mountainous National Parks selected in the North. It is the fourth of the "first instalment" parks; it contains only 392 square miles, as compared with the 892 of the Lake District and the 870 of Snowdonia; and the whole of it lies within the county boundaries of Devon, which has now only one planning authority, the County Council. The arguments which have been advanced with such reasonableness regarding a troublesome multiplicity of planning authorities in the larger parks plainly do not apply to Dartmoor, where the chief reasons suggested against the assumption or continuance of planning control by the County Council after a National Park is established are connected more closely with the need for the National Parks Commission and its prestige than with the composition of the local park authority. Obviously, if Dartmoor is to be in the first grade of National Parks the machinery of an independent central Commission and an independent local Committee must be given to her if it is chosen for the other parks.

Apart from this need for a consistent system, however, the main arguments of those who support the Hobhouse plan have in the case of Dartmoor been directed to proving the benefit, in the way of effective protection of the park area, that may be expected from the support, in the never-ending contest with Government departments, of the local Park Committee by the National Parks Commission. The general situation so far as Dartmoor is concerned has been set out in the Press by Mrs. Sayer, a well-known member of the Newton Abbot District Council, and as her argument applies, to some extent at least, to all National Parks, it may be given in some detail.

Mrs. Sayer urges that it should be the duty and function of the National Parks Commission to shoulder the main burden in fighting the claims of Government departments to the use of land on their own ground. Dartmoor, as she points out, is unique among the proposed National Parks in that most of its territory belongs to a department of the Crown—the Duchy of Cornwall. The Duchy at present can do as it likes on Dartmoor, and has leased large areas to other departments without anyone knowing about it until the deed was done. It is, as the County Council admits, outside planning control. How then, asks Mrs. Sayer, can a local planning authority hope to control it? Should not a National Parks Commission, itself a Government body, instituted solely for the purpose of defending and preserving National Park areas, having the ear of the Minister of Town and Country Planning, and with the right of ultimate appeal to the Privy Council, have a better chance of exercising some control over the Duchy or any other Government departments? "Whatever self-deceptions the local authorities choose to practise," says Mrs. Sayer, "the departments concerned are under no illusions as to this," and she goes on to refer to the objections raised by Lord Robinson, the chairman of the Forestry Commissioners, to the proposal that the National Parks Commission should have the power to require the Forestry Commission to modify their afforestation programmes on Dartmoor, or in other National



THE "CORRIDOR" OF THE SOUTH DOWNS, NEAR BRIGHTON. In default of the independent authority recommended by the Hobhouse Committee, the proposed Southdown National Park would come under at least three separate county planning authorities

Park areas. It does not look very likely at present that by the time the National Parks Bill reaches the Statute Book the National Parks Commission will find itself endowed with all the powers and prestige which Mrs. Sayer pre-supposes, but she has based on the case of Dartmoor strong arguments against all those who will be quite content to see the Commission become yet one more superfluous body giving disregarded advice to Government departments.

The South Downs

The South Downs falls into the Second Instalment of areas selected for designation as National Parks by the Hobhouse Committee. The late Mr. John Dower, who drew up the original list upon which Sir Arthur Hobhouse and his colleagues were directed to base their own selection, was rather more sceptical about the possibilities of dealing with South Sussex in this particular way, and placed the South Downs in his Division C, which he called "Other Amenity Areas"—thereby implying, one must infer, that it would probably be impossible, even with the centralised control provided through a National Parks Commission, to preserve and organise this area for public enjoyment better than the local planning authorities were likely to preserve it; and in support of this belief he could have advanced the excellent planning records, and care for the preservation of amenities, which both the East Sussex and the West Sussex County Councils had displayed for many years. The Hobhouse Committee, on the other hand, were greatly impressed, in plotting the areas for the country as a whole, by the remoteness of the principal National Park areas from London, and by the corresponding importance of including at least one National Park within easy reach of the Metropolis. They saw in the South Downs an area of still unspoilt country which, while of less wildness and grandeur than the rugged parks of the north and west, had natural beauty, much open rambling land, and magnificent sea prospects over the Channel. They recommended it unhesitatingly on its intrinsic merits as well as its accessibility. Unfortunately from the planning point of view, it is the accessibility of the Downs and the popularity of their foreshore which constitute the chief difficulty in isolating them and keeping their character intact as a National Park.

The Hobhouse Committee's proposal is for a Park which would embrace both the open

rolling downs of East and Central Sussex, the wooded downs and combes west of the Adur and the Arun, and a northern extension at its western end, which would take in both Steep Hill and Selborne Hanger, and link the Park with the immortal Gilbert White. Whatever the merits of this plan, it certainly does not (by bringing in another planning authority in the shape of the Hampshire County Council) simplify the problem of administration on any but a National Park basis, by which administration is centralised.

It is impossible here to discuss the past relations of all the planning authorities involved, but obviously the key to any possibility of an integral Park is to be found in that track, north of Brighton and Hove, where, to quote the Hobhouse Report, "it narrows to little more than a corridor . . . a land steeped in history and rich in remains of prehistoric ages." The planning authority for this corridor is the East Sussex County Council and the chairman of its Planning Committee, Lord Gage, has already publicly opposed the Hobhouse proposals for a Southdown National Park authority which would be independent of the present local authorities. The good record and intentions of his own Council justify Lord Gage in doing so, but apart from the fact that a joint committee of three County Councils would have to be set up once the composite character of the Park was recognised, one has also to consider the fact that the Local Government Boundary Commission have recently proposed a new one-tier county of Central Sussex, including Brighton, Hove and Shoreham, containing over a quarter of a million persons and almost certain to be given planning jurisdiction—in default of a National Park being constituted meanwhile—over that all-important corridor of downland which lies to its north and almost completely encloses it. Brighton's planning record does not suggest that her new county will be easy to contain within boundaries fixed by considerations of amenity, though presumably, if their general scheme of reorganisation is accepted, it is the Local Government Commission that will draw the new map. Lord Gage, in a letter to *The Times* last September, demurred to the upsetting once more of a complicated planning structure which has only just been completely overhauled, but it looks as though the particular National Park area, whose administration by new personalities he deprecated, is likely to be radically rearranged in any case.

FOX-TERRIERS AS RETRIEVERS

By
F. RUSSELL ROBERTS

I HAVE often wondered why owners of favourite terriers do not more often train them to share in their sports. I, personally, have always favoured smooth-haired fox-terriers. There is little in the sporting line in which they cannot give a good account of themselves. The pleasure of fishing for trout is doubled if, instead of using a net, one has trained one's dog to land the fish.

Before the war my wife and I made several trips to Yugoslavia by car. This is a fisherman's Paradise—a land full of rivers of all sizes and all teeming with trout. At that time we had a large kennel of terriers on the French Riviera and we always took at least three with us to Yugoslavia. Several of them learnt to land fish, but the star performer was Simon du Var, a smooth-haired pedigree fox-terrier, a winner of championships and the son of a champion. He landed all my wife's fish, thus relieving her of the need for a landing net.

Last year I started to train Titus, a home-bred smooth-haired fox-terrier puppy, littered by the champion Boreham Belsire. He quickly became an adept at retrieving fur and feather, and with the start of the fishing season took readily to landing trout. There is no great difficulty in getting a terrier to attempt to retrieve a struggling fish, but he must be disciplined not to rush in and get hooked and so lose the fish.

Titus soon got to know what was required, and it was amusing to watch his tension as he stood expectantly, alert to every movement in the water, and waiting for the swirl of a rise and the sound of the reel in action.

When the fish was brought to a standstill and unlikely to break away again, his moment had come, and on the word of command he dashed in and swam to the fish. It is essential in moments like this that the fisherman should co-operate. The fish must be held near the surface and lifted as the dog reaches it, so as to permit him to grab it amidships.

It frequently happened that the fish at this juncture got a fresh lease of life, but its efforts were usually short-lived, though a strong fish would sometimes keep the dog swimming round in a regular hunt. But Titus got it in the end, though sometimes by head or tail when it was especially evasive. So far he has lost only one fish and has never got hooked.

Fishing from a bank presents no difficulties to him. But one might well think it impossible for him to exercise his talents when one is fishing from a boat. Then he has to contain his patience until the fish is in an amenable mood. This he finds hard and whines to be allowed to join in the fun. When the moment arrives and he is given permission, he plunges in. As his experience in a boat has been on a lake where the trout run big, he often has a strong fish to



TITUS, THE AUTHOR'S SMOOTH-HAIRED FOX-TERRIER, LANDING A TROUT ON THE RIVER TEME



A HELPING HAND: TITUS, CARRYING A 1½ LB. TROUT, IS HAULED INTO THE BOAT

contend with, and then an exciting chase may ensue. Ultimately, however, he gets the fish and swims to the boat. The fisherman has then to catch him by the collar and help him on board. In no case will he relinquish his hold until the fish is safely delivered on board.

I said that Titus has lost only one fish. This sad incident was not without its humorous side. I was fishing from a boat, and had a big trout on the hook which, after giving Titus a good hunt, was brought to the boat. I was alone and wanted to take a photograph of Titus and the trout, so I propped the rod between my legs and tried to use the camera, after which I intended to take the dog into the boat. But I was too long about the job.

"This isn't good enough," thought Titus, and off he set for the shore. The rod and cast, not being constructed to land dogs, broke with a bang. Titus climbed the bank triumphantly and laying his fish down, proceeded to shake himself. Unfortunately the bank was sloping, and when he looked round, alas! the fish had disappeared. It had rolled from the bank into the water.

During the summer, Titus got a lot of practice on rabbits, stalked with a .22 rifle, and for a few days he had a surfeit of rooks. This was good practice for the shooting season, when he acquitted himself creditably, even retrieving a winged mallard in a pond covered with thin ice. I recently shot a wood-pigeon in the evening, which, after a search, he retrieved just as another flock came over. One of these fell, and Titus was busy with this one. I went to pick up

the other. To my surprise it flew away, an unsolicited testimonial to the soft mouth of a terrier. On another occasion Titus jumped off the bank of the river Teme in flood and brought a cock pheasant to land. The bank being three feet high, he had to be hauled up by the collar.

Titus is by no means the only smooth fox-terrier I have had who landed fish and retrieved game, and I hope what I have said will demonstrate what possibilities there are in sharing one's sport with one's dog. To my mind, no breed has better qualifications than the smooth fox-terrier. He is a handy size to accompany his master anywhere, his coat is short and therefore does not bring a lot of mud into the house or the car, and he combines keen sporting instincts with

great intelligence.

I have great belief in ordinary fireside tricks for dogs as the foundation of education. When a dog has learnt a few tricks such as "Trust and Paid For" (the basis of steadiness in the field), fetching a tennis ball (the basis of retrieving), jumping over a stick, etc., he will learn other lessons without difficulty.

I recently came across a photograph of our old Simon du Var. He was jumping off the roof of a car into my wife's arms. I thought Titus might well do the same. It took less than ten minutes to teach him to leap from a wall and soon he would do it from a greater height and enjoy it.



RETRIEVING A PHEASANT

BRINGING IN A RABBIT



THE DARING DOCTOR DOVER

By AYTOUN ELLIS

STANDING on the Communion table in Bristol Cathedral is a pair of silver candlesticks of great beauty and antiquity (Fig. 1). How they came to be there is a story both romantic and thrilling.

The story begins with the arrival at Bristol, in 1684, of a young doctor named Thomas Dover. He had received his training in London as an assistant to the famous Dr. Sydenham, who cured him of smallpox. "I had no fire allowed in my room," wrote Dr. Dover, "and although it was January my windows were constantly open, and my bedclothes were ordered to be laid no higher than my waist. He (Dr. Sydenham) made me take twelve bottles of small beer, acidulated with spirits of vitriol, every twenty-four hours." This treatment, though effective, was certainly unorthodox.

In Bristol Dr. Dover prospered. He had great success in the treatment of the fever-ridden poor and was the first medical man to give free treatment to anyone in the city unable to pay a fee. His one passion in life, however, was the sea and ships. These were the days of the privateers whose filibustering raids on the richly-laden French and Spanish ships returning to Europe from the West Indies and South America provided handsome rewards for the venturesome. It was not surprising, therefore, that when John Rumsey, the town clerk, and a group of Bristol's Merchant Venturers decided to finance a filibustering expedition, and invited him to be a shareholder in the enterprise, Dr. Dover should at once agree. He did so, however, on one condition; he had no wish to be a mere sleeping partner in the venture, but insisted on being given an active part.

Two ships were bought and fitted out for the voyage and were named the *Duke* and the *Duchess* (Figs. 2 and 3). The command was entrusted to a capable officer named Woodes-Rogers and Dr. Dover was made second captain of the *Duke* and Captain of Marines. There was never any difficulty in manning the privateers. All that was required was a notice in Bristol's leading coffee-house. It asked for "Gentlemen-Sailors, willing to serve on board the ships *Duke* and *Duchess* (privateers) to apply to the Captain."

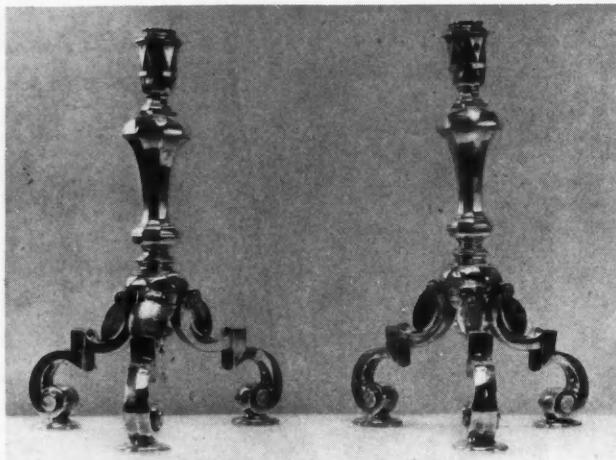
He, like most people in those days, and especially in the great ports, had deserted the tavern for the fashionable coffee-house where "the bitter black drink," as Pepys called it, was served to all who wished to hear the latest news, or to rub shoulders with their fellows. Just as in the City of London, where all seeking news of ships and the countries overseas would visit Lloyd's or one of the many coffee-houses in the vicinity of the Royal Exchange, it was at John Cooke's, the Custom House, or the Exchange Coffee-house, that one could get similar news in Bristol. Whether it be to buy a ship, sell a cargo, or sign on a crew, it was at the Coffee-house that such business was usually transacted.

The navigator of this privateering expedition was a Somerset man, William Dampier by name, who had the rare distinction at that time of having twice sailed round the world; so when the company set sail in 1708 it was in capable hands.

Nothing of any consequence occurred until February of the following year, when they reached Juan Fernandez, an island which they believed to be uninhabited. To their surprise and alarm smoke was seen to be rising from the island, and it was feared that they might have run into the French fleet as it lay at anchor.

For some time the privateers kept their distance, but seeing no sign of any ship it was at last decided to reconnoitre. Dover, as Captain of Marines, went ashore with a landing party and was amazed to find living there a Scottish sailor named Alexander Selkirk who had been marooned on the island for over four years. He had served as mate, and not liking the captain of the ship, had asked to be put ashore rather than continue on the voyage. He was glad to forsake his primitive life on the island and return to civilisation with his fellows and was taken aboard the *Duchess*, of which he became mate.

Filibustering now began in earnest. First they fell in with a Spanish ship and captured it, only to find



1.—A PAIR OF SILVER CANDLESTICKS PRESENTED TO BRISTOL CATHEDRAL BY JOHN RUMSEY IN 1712. Rumsey, a former town clerk, made a fortune out of privateers. (Right)
2.—THE PRIVATEERS DUKE AND DUCHESS DEPICTED ON THE BASE OF THE CANDLESTICKS. Doctor Dover sailed as second captain of the Duke

that it was en route to South America with nothing more valuable aboard than tens of thousands of Papal bulls. The Spanish colonists were accustomed to purchasing these indulgences from the priests at high rates. It was decided to convert the prize into a sister privateer and they named it the *Marquis*. Of the "five hundred bales of Pope's Bulls," says a chronicler, some were used "to burn the pitch off the ship's bottom," the rest being thrown overboard. Four more Spanish galleons were attacked and captured and then, in April 1709, they sacked the Peruvian city of Guayaquil, exacting a ransom of thirty thousand pieces-of-eight, (£7,000).

It was arranged that the English sailors should store all their plunder in the church and sleep alongside it so that they might return to their respective ships in the morning without delay. But there was to be no sleep for the men that night owing to the appalling stench that pervaded the church. All were glad when morning came and they were able to get away from the foul air. What none of them knew was that the dreaded bubonic plague had recently stricken the city, and the many victims, who had only just been buried, accounted for the noxious smell. Within two days of putting to sea 180 of the crews went down with the terrible disease



—the same scourge that, 44 years earlier, had wiped out one-fifth of London's population.

Dr. Dover was not dismayed. He gave orders to the ships' surgeons to bleed-let each man who was afflicted and to administer copious doses of diluted sulphuric acid. It may be that the treatment was patterned on that of Dr. Sydenham when he cured him of smallpox, but miraculously only eight of the crews died.

After an absence of nearly three and a half years the privateers returned home with their loot, and no less a sum than £170,000 was available for distribution to the members of the syndicate that had financed the voyage. Had it not been for Dr. Dover the crew may well have perished with consequent disaster to the ships and their owners.

The commander, Woodes-Rogers, believing that much of the nautical data collected on the voyage, concerning winds, tides and soundings might be of interest and help to sailors everywhere, decided to publish a full account of the expedition. It proved to be a technical dry-dust publication, and when Sir Richard Steele came to review the book in the *Englishman* magazine, he devoted almost all the allotted space to the incidental story of the marooned Scotsman and how he was discovered on the



3.—THE DUKE CAPTURING A SPANISH GALLEON. From the painting by Gordon Ellis



4.—DOCTOR DOVER AND ALEXANDER SELKIRK ON JUAN FERNANDEZ. Selkirk was the model for Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*

island of Juan Fernandez. Eight years later the man who has justly been called Britain's first journalist and feature writer, scanned the files of Steele's magazine in search of ideas for a possible story. This was Daniel Defoe, who undoubtedly patterned his classic story of *Robinson Crusoe* on this episode of Alexander Selkirk (Fig. 4).

Dr. Dover gave up his practice in Bristol and established himself in London, where for some years he lived in Cecil Street, off the Strand.

A CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

“LONDON FLITCH” FINAL

ONE of the most colourful events of the Bridge calendar is the final of the “London Flitch,” which is played, not inappropriately, at Caxton Hall. This tournament is unique, for it is confined to married couples, in defiance of the popular theory that husbands and wives are best kept well apart at the Bridge table.

The finalists qualify from heats held in various parts of London and the Home Counties, and the final starts at 2 p.m. on a Saturday afternoon and finishes shortly before midnight, with a short but very necessary interval for rest, refreshment and—in some cases—conversation. The contest is organised by the London County Contract Bridge Association and is played under the rules of Duplicate Bridge, but there are some unwritten laws worthy of mention.

First, however eminent the husband and however much of a novice the wife may be, the couple invariably send in their entry. Second, it is a point of honour that there should be no audible bickering, so either the conversation consists of endearing consolations, or there is no conversation at all—and the spectator is left to draw deductions from the expression on the face of the injured party.

The final generally includes a few pairs with an international aura, such as the Niel Furses (1948 winners), the Joel Tarlos and the Louis Tarlos, of London, and the Leslie Flemings (1947 winners) of Tunbridge Wells. There is, however, a refreshing preponderance of newcomers, whose first thrill is to qualify from their heats, thus showing their superiority over local rivals; their second pleasant experience is to find themselves, at various stages of the final, within striking distance of the leaders. The surprise this year was provided by Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Wallis, of Ealing, who were actually first at half-time and finished serenely in third place. Unfortunately, however heroic the resolution, the evening session is apt to take its toll of nerves and stamina, and a pair of old hands usually manages to win.

Each day he visited the Jerusalem Coffee-house where the well-to-do brokers could consult him, but wearying of London he returned for some years to his native Warwickshire. There he wrote *The Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country* (Fig. 5), in which he not only recounted his successful treatment of the plague victims, but also advocated the use of mercury in a wide range of disorders. For that reason he became known as the “quicksilver doctor.” His book had a considerable vogue, particularly in France, where, at that time, it was the fashion to follow English medical practice, but Dover himself is best remembered here for the prescription that bears his name. “Dover's Powder,” containing opium and ipecacuanha, has been in use in this country right down to the present day.

And what of the candlesticks? It was John Rumsey, town clerk of Bristol, made rich by the privateering expedition, who presented them to the Cathedral. More than one unkind chronicler has stated that they were part of the loot captured from a Spanish galleon on the memorable voyage of the two privateers. In fact, they bear the craftsman's mark of a famous English silversmith, Gabriel Sleath, are dated 1712 and cost the town clerk £162 10s. Around the base of each candlestick are three small shields. One shield bears the arms of the Rumsey family, the second bears the arms of the see of Bristol, while on the third shield is a representation of the two ships, *Duke* and *Duchess*.

There was a time, with the Low Church in the ascendancy in Britain, when the candlesticks suddenly disappeared from their accustomed place in the Cathedral. A former Dean, to whom such ornaments were anathema, had deposited them with a silversmith named Peters, from whom they were later rescued by his successor, Dean Pigan, who replaced them on the Communion table.

There they stand to this day, providing a unique link with the Merchant Venturers and with Bristol's romantic past. Above all they

serve as reminders of the enterprising Dr. Thomas Dover, who must surely be one of the most colourful figures ever to have graced the medical profession.

THE ANCIENT PHYSICIAN'S Legacy to his Country,
Being what he has collected in Forty-Nine Years Practice :
O R,
An Account of the several Diseases incident to Mankind, in so plain a Manner, that any Person may know the Nature of his own Distemper, and the several Remedies proper for it, wherein the extraordinary Effects of Mercury are more particularly consider'd.
Design'd for the Use of all Private Families.
By THOMAS DOVER, M. D., With Remarks on the Whole by a Learned Physician.
To which is added (being a proper Supplement to the Work) a New Translation of a Treatise of Mercury, and the wonderful Cures performed by it; written by the Learned Bellifire, Author of the Hospital Surgeon.
With a compleat INDEX to the Whole.
LONDON:
Printed for the Relief of the late R. Bradly, P. R. S. and sold at the Pamphlet-Shops and Book-sellers in Town and Country. 1733.
[Price sewed in Blue-Paper Two Shillings.]

5.—THE TITLE PAGE OF DOCTOR DOVER'S BOOK, THE ANCIENT PHYSICIAN'S LEGACY TO HIS COUNTRY

serve as reminders of the enterprising Dr. Thomas Dover, who must surely be one of the most colourful figures ever to have graced the medical profession.

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

One of the most freakish hands was the following :—

West	East
♠ A 5	♠ K Q J 10 9 6 2
♥ K 10 6 4 3	♥ A Q J 8
♦ A K J 2	♦ 4
♣ Q 4	♣ 3

At twelve of the fourteen tables the correct contract of Six Spades or Six Hearts (honours do not count at match point scoring) was reached either with the aid of Blackwood or by quantitative bidding. But there were a couple of spectacular mishaps. At one table West became declarer at Seven No-Trumps; North did not relish a lead away from her King of Clubs, so South, who held the Ace, joined the ranks of the silent sufferers. At the last table East-West tasted the dregs, for again the final contract was Seven No-Trumps by West; but this time South doubled and North did lead a Club, so the resultant penalty was 1,700 points.

Only one pair found the best contract of Six Hearts on the following hand :—

West	East
♠ Q J 7	♠ A K 6 2
♥ K 10 9 6 3	♥ A 8 4
♦ A J 9 3	♦ 10
♣ 7	♣ A Q 9 6 4

East dealt at Game All, and feminine loyalty was the cardinal feature, for most of the West players were only too pleased to coax their husbands into the inferior contract of Six Spades or Six No-Trumps. It is not an easy hand to bid. Perhaps the best sequence is something like this :—

West

East

One Heart	One Club
Three Diamonds	Two Spades
Three Spades	Three Hearts
Four Hearts	Three No-Trumps
	Six Hearts

This bidding exchanges the maximum of information about the distribution of the two hands, and makes it clear that Hearts are the suit in which the slam should be played.

West opened, third in hand, with One Club, and West pounced with alacrity on the opportunity for an immediate Blackwood bid of Four No-Trumps. East showed his two Aces by bidding Five Hearts; West now viewed her two losing Spades with disfavour, and made an inspired pass! South led a Diamond, so East-West shared the top score with the other pairs, who also made all 13 tricks; and we can well believe that East, with his void in the trump suit, was a greatly relieved man when he caught his first glimpse of the astounding dummy. In this case all was well that ended well.

STAG-SHOOTING IN GERMANY

Written and Illustrated by F. J. LEISHMAN

IT has only twice been my good fortune to stalk the red stag in the Scottish Highlands, but during a two-year stay in post-war Germany I had the opportunity of regular stalking—and occasional shooting—in that wild tract which lies between the Rivers Weser and Elbe, known as the Lüneburg Heath.

The *Jäger* in Germany has a quite different problem from that which faces the stalker in Scotland. The differences spring mainly from the nature of the terrain. The Heath is comparatively flat and low-lying, and densely covered with mixed, but mainly coniferous forests, broken only by scattered hamlets and their surrounding fields, occasional open stretches of heather, and the broad straight rides which carve the forests into lots or "shoots."

The first result of this is that herds move in a manner quite different from that which is normally found in Scotland. They "change", move, or *wechseln* regularly at dawn and dusk between the dense thickets where they lie up through the day and the fields where they spend the night feeding. Secondly, the average size of the herds is limited by the area of the thickets, so that a *Rudel* of sixty hinds and calves is well above the average. Thirdly, the richness of the cultivated fields on which they feed tends to produce heads, if not bodies, somewhat larger than those normally obtained in Scotland, though the average count of points is roughly the same. Fourthly, the stags, even at the seasons when they are not with the hinds, are never very far away from them, since the movements of both are regulated by the lay-out of thickets and fields. Fifthly, the presence of human habitations dotted in the midst of the game country, and the resultant constant passage of people through the forests, cause the deer to be more on the alert for close-range danger than in Scotland, though conversely, at the sight, sound, or scent of human beings they will not travel anything like as far as they do in Scotland before coming to rest again. Sixthly, it is very much easier to get at close range to the deer in Germany, and very much more common to come upon them suddenly and without warning. And finally, there is no bother from that bane of the Scottish forests, sheep.

The technique of stalking has naturally been adapted to the local conditions. There are two main methods in common use. The first is that of "sitting-up." Elevated platforms or boxes are built at the crossings of rides and other strategic points throughout the forests (Fig. 4), and on these the sportsmen sit in wait for the game to pass on their dawn or dusk *Wechsel*. To those who are used to, and delight in, hours of arduous walking, climbing and crawling to get within range of a stag selected at a distance of a mile or more, this may well sound lazy, tame and unsporting. I will not venture to adjudicate. Sitting-up is not my own favourite method, but, in anticipation of the contempt of the purists of this island, I would ask them to imagine a three-hour spell in one of these boxes. You start in the cold still darkness before a September dawn. You watch the light slowly break over the forest. You see first perhaps the grey ghosts of a herd crossing a ride in the half-lit mist; then the intent, sinister shape of a wild boar rooting in the mosses not twenty yards away; then a roe deer and its fawn picking their way delicately and serenely past the box; then a great, red fox prowling silently down the edge of the ride; or perhaps a comical hare lolling



1.—TYPICAL SCENERY ON THE LÜNEBURG HEATH, A WILD LOW-LYING TRACT OF NORTH-WEST GERMANY NOTED FOR ITS STAG-SHOOTING

along, stopping now and then to wash his whiskers and pass the time of day with himself. Finally you feel the warmth of the sun flooding the forest and the song of birds all around proclaims that the wild life of the woods is safely home for the day, and tells the hunter to relax and put away his glasses and go home to his breakfast. Such a three hours, with never a shot fired, though the rifle has been ready in one's hands the whole time, can give a deep joy and satisfaction that are safe from all reproach and derision.

The second, and for me the more enjoyable, method is the daytime stalk. The German word is *pirschen*—a most expressive one. After a good solid breakfast and a wash and shave to freshen you after the dawn vigil, you set out along one of the innumerable game tracks which weave their way through the trees and heather, in the hope of coming across some incautious beast who has dawdled on his way home and is sunning himself in some quiet corner while

he digests his night's meal. You work your way round the wind, moving perhaps twenty paces at a time—not more—and then stopping to search the gaps ahead carefully through your glasses. It is slow work, and strenuous, for the ground is littered with dry twigs and you have to watch where you put each foot. You really need eyes that move independently—one to watch the ground and the other to keep fixed on the scene ahead, for at any moment a proud head may lift itself out of the high ferns, with ears erect, nostrils flaring and eyes wide in alarm, and a second later the great bulk goes crashing away into the thicket. For the ground you must search at this time of day is not the open heather or clear tall wood, but

the areas of waist-high bushes, young saplings, and general undergrowth, where the stag may get both the warmth of the sun and safety from sight at the same time. Against a background of browns and greens and countless low branches and stems and shoots a full-grown stag can sit invisible until you are almost upon him.

One interesting point about this method is the different behaviour of the red deer from that of the roe deer when surprised at short range. The red deer will stand stock still with raised head for the space of a second or two, and then make off at an all-out gallop, often broken every fifteen or twenty yards by a tremendous leap which makes a running shot extremely difficult. The roe deer, on the other hand, takes flight without that initial pause, but after about twenty yards or so is quite likely to stop and stand still for maybe two or three seconds, looking back over his shoulder towards the danger. With a red deer, therefore, you should be ready to get your shot in within two seconds of sighting it, whereas with the roe deer it is wise to wait until it has fled a few yards, in the hope of that questioning pause in mid-flight.

There is another method, used mainly for hind and wild-pig shooting, namely, the organised drive, at which the wretched animals are driven out of their thickets on to the waiting guns. But I do not propose to waste any space on this method, in which, in any case, I have never participated. It is a method entirely suitable for birds, but not—emphatically not—for stags.

The most difficult and exciting method of all is calling-up, employed during the rutting season. The theory is simple. The hunter imitates the roar of a rutting stag in reply to the challenge of the one he has selected to shoot. This entices the beast to investigate the nature of the intruder, and the process is continued until he is within range of shot. But the practice is difficult enough. The imitation roar can be made either in the cupped hands or more realistically with the aid of an upright glass lamp cylinder. The hunter must study and practise the different types of cry which the rutting stag issues—the long, drawn-out, mournful *cri-de-coeur* of the early season, the short, deep grunt of a stag pursuing or rounding up his hinds, and the proud, defiant roar of the direct challenge. He then selects his stag, either by previous marking or by the depth and strength of its roar which proclaim it as the local champion. He will probably be working in at best half-light, if not in total darkness, for this method is best practised just before or after the *Wechsel*. Having approached up-wind as close as is reasonably safe to the roaring stag, he waits until one call is just beginning to tail off, and then issues his imitation challenge. With



FORESTER MÜLLER WAS GLAD TO RID HIS STOCK OF THIS ODDITY

this timing the stag is taken by surprise, and with his own call loud in his ears cannot so easily detect the artificial nature of the challenge. Another point to which the hunter must give attention is that the stag is more likely to be ready to advance upon an opponent who from his call sounds to be slightly inferior than upon one with a voice deeper and more powerful than his own. The hunter must therefore pitch his roar just a tone or two higher and lighter than that of the stag.

What happens after the first challenge is issued depends upon the skill of the hunter, the mood of the stag, and plain luck. Some stags will advance at a trot at the first challenge, though these are, admittedly, generally the young and the foolish. Others will rapidly collect their hinds and perhaps move them off into the nearest cover before coming back to investigate and deal with the intrusion. One most upsetting development is for the stag to work his way round the wind in order to find out by his surest guide, his sense of smell, just what is going on; but this is not as common when a rutting stag has been challenged as when for some reason he has seen or heard some other presence of the nature of which he is not quite sure. At all events, the hunter must just keep still, play his cards carefully trick by trick, and then if he is lucky he will have the incomparable thrill of a close-up shot, at maybe thirty yards range, of a fine stag in the very act of throwing out his challenge, his great head thrown forward, his mane standing stiffly out round his powerful neck, and the cloud of his breath pouring out into the cold dawn air.

The rutting season is naturally the most exciting and full of action, and one of my most vivid memories is of a dawn in the first week of October, when I had deserted my box to follow up a particularly promising roar. I came upon the herd just as it was light enough to shoot—rifle light, as the Germans call it. It consisted of some dozen or more hinds, and eight stags, ranging from three-year-olds to a massive giant of at least twelve points—or so I judged from the one fleeting glimpse I had of him. For the next two hours I watched them, never more than a hundred yards away, without ever getting a shooting sight of the leader. But his retinue was constantly in sight, moving about in a shoulder-high thicket set slightly below me, and for one breathless quarter of an hour I had five stags within thirty yards of me, the nearest not fifteen from the low bush behind which I was crouching. They had been chased from their cover by a pair of cruising wild pig, who also passed by me within twenty yards at a purposeful trot. Red deer cannot abide the presence of pig (whether because of their strong smell, which makes it more difficult for the deer to scent danger, or merely because of their general restlessness, I do not know) though, on one occasion, I saw an all-white boar—not uncommon in that part of Germany—careering madly round a clearing in the calm of a summer evening, while a herd of deer grazed quite unconcernedly in the middle. But that was, I think, a rare occurrence.

The only fight I have witnessed between full-grown stags was in the fine deer-park outside Copenhagen, where thousands of red and fallow deer live in a semi-wild state. It was a fine sight, but even so I do not suppose that it can be compared with an encounter between stags



3.—A RIDE IN ONE OF THE HEATH FORESTS

in their fully natural state. But I gained some idea of the fury of these struggles when I was shown, in a forester's house deep in the heart of the Harz mountains, two majestic heads, one of twelve points and the other of fourteen, locked inextricably together so that nothing could pull or prise them apart. They had been found together in a remote part of the forest, with the bones of the complete skeletons picked clean by foxes, buzzards, and wild pig.

The nearest I have come to witnessing a fight in the forest was when a fine, old stag with a herd of some twenty hinds, which he had a difficult job keeping together, was challenged by a younger stag which emerged at the edge of the clearing and then stood uncertain before giving rather half-hearted voice. The big fellow carefully collected his herd closely together, and then began to walk, with slow purposeful steps, towards the intruder. The youngster stood his ground until the big stag was within twenty yards of him—and then turned and fled, with the triumphant roar of his superior ringing behind him. To complete the picture, close beneath my box, which was at the opposite end of the clearing and just out of range, another young stag, with a glorious red coat, anxiously guarded his two hinds within the cover of a clump of burned trees, nervously watching the movements of the big herd and never uttering a squeak.

But my memories are not only of the rutting season. In many ways the stag is a finer and more noble beast at other times of the year. The mating urge robs him of most of his normal good judgment, and he is almost pathetically stupid while it is upon him. I prefer to think of him as a proud, aloof, dignified and wily creature, and he is none of these during the mad days of

his mating. He is, of course, even more pathetic after he has shed his antlers and before his new set has grown, but during those ignoble days he has at least enough sense of shame to keep himself hidden; it is indeed a rare thing to see a forest stag in this state, for he seldom leaves the protection of his thicket save during darkness.

But with the bursting of the leaves and the return of the birds he comes into his own again, and there is no finer sight in the woods than that of the June stag, all too conscious of his brand-new, velvet-clad antlers. It is then that the stags congregate together in bands, and are often to be seen—though not shot—wallowing in muddy pools in the water-meadows, butting away playfully at each other, careering madly round forest glades, and ripping the bark off tree trunks in their efforts to ease the irritation of their velvet.

To my mind the finest time of the year is the period from August 1, when the shooting opens, to the start of the rutting season, normally the last week of September. This is what the Germans call the *Feisthirsch* or "fat stag" period, when the game is in the prime of its condition. Filled out by the rich diet of the late spring and the early summer, and with his antlers clean and hard, the stag then presents the greatest problems and thus the greatest rewards to the stalker.

He comes out late and retires early, being seldom seen in better condition than the half light of dusk and dawn, and as the rutting season approaches he becomes increasingly alert and difficult to stalk and bring to the shot. A hunter who can pick up in his sight the shoulder of a wary stag standing immobile and statuesque in the thick growth at the edge of a field or ride in poor light (and he is no real hunter who loses off at any vague shape in the dusk) or who can approach unsuspected a twelve-pointer making one of his brief and cautious sorties from his thicket for a midday snack in some remote, still, sun-drenched glade, must be possessed of a very great deal of skill and good fortune, and he who returns at this time of year with the green sprig of success in his hat has every reason for being a proud man.

It is not possible in a short article to go any further into the details of tracking, selecting, following-up and all the elaborate tradition and ceremony which attends stag shooting in the great forests of Germany, but I hope that I have succeeded in giving an impression of the particular problems and charms of the country, so very different from the wide upland spaces of the Highlands.

In spite of all these differences, however, the sport is fundamentally the same in both countries, taking the hunter away from all the noise and bustle of normal life into serene and beautiful scenery, and setting him an endless variety of problems the solution of which gives him a satisfaction not to be found behind any office desk or in any glittering social gathering.

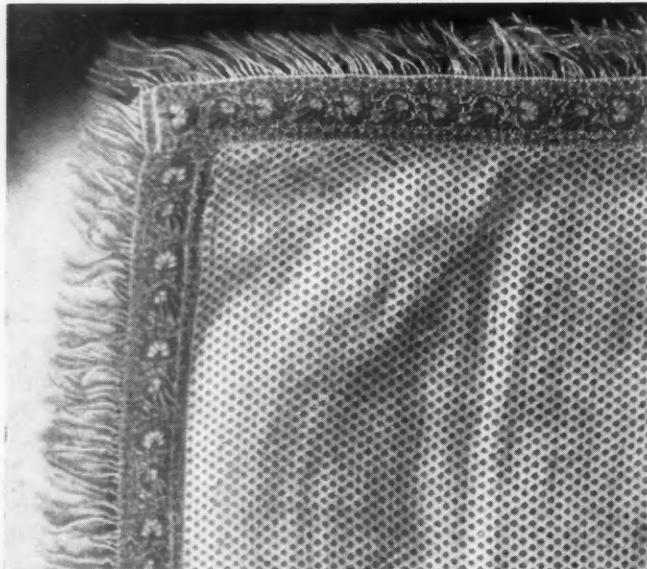
The spirit of stalking is well summed up in the German phrase—which applies equally well in any country—"Nicht jeder Tag ist Schießtag, aber jeder Tag ist Jagdtag"—"Not every day is a shooting day, but every day is a hunting day."



4.—"BOXES ARE BUILT AT STRATEGIC POINTS THROUGHOUT THE FORESTS"

PAISLEY SHAWLS

By G. BERNARD HUGHES



1.—A "SPADE MIDDLE" PAISLEY SHAWL OF THE FIRST PERIOD. Fringed border decorated with floral motifs. Circa 1805-15.

2.—A SECOND PERIOD PAISLEY SHAWL. The Indian pine pattern is seen here on both inner and outer borders. Circa 1820-35.

TALL-MASTED, deep-hulled ships of the East India Company bringing exotic spices to early Georgian London carried super-cargoes of brilliant lacquers, fragile porcelains and sumptuous woven textiles from the Orient. Among the loveliest of these were shawls from the valley of Kashmir, celebrated for their beauty of design, wealth of colour and fineness of texture. Their quality so far surpassed the finest English textiles of the period that high import duties were levied to discourage their entry into the country.

The most magnificent and precious of these shawls were made from the fine downy wool found at the hair-roots of the small Tibetan goat which became known as the shawl-goat: Baird referred to it as such in 1793, and Lydekker a century later. No other animal produces wool of such fineness. Each goat yielded about two pounds of woolly hair every year, but even of this about half was too coarse for shawl weaving. The soft, downy wool of seven or more goats was needed for each Kashmir shawl and to separate a single ounce of this wool from the coarser hair occupied a native woman more than twelve hours. Kashmir looms were of the most primitive type, the warp being supported by two sticks and the weft entirely hand-worked. By this slow, tedious process thirty or forty men might produce a shawl in two years. In 1793 G. Forster stated that there were 40,000 shawl looms at work in Kashmir.

"Those fashionable handkerchiefs, which the English ladies have of late years worn under the name of shawls," are noted in the transactions of the Philosophical Society for 1782. So great was the demand for these superb Kashmir specimens, in which every colour then known was displayed, that in 1784 two Norwich weavers named Barrow and Watson evolved a method of making imitation Kashmir material—the first to be produced in Europe. Results exceeded expectations, but the process, too slow to be profitable, was quickly abandoned. A few years later, Colonel John Harvey, of Norwich, began experimenting with the draw-loom, weaving imitation Kashmir shawls with Piedmont silk warp and a fine worsted weft. Some of the decorations were hand-embroidered by the tambour method, so named because the material was stretched on a wooden frame resembling the top of a drum.

Soon after this shawls were being made in Paisley, where homespun linens and woollens had been woven since about 1680. These shawls were invariably produced on hand-looms. At no time was a true Paisley shawl woven on a power-loom. By about 1805 these shawls were being produced with plain centres on to which narrow borders were invisibly joined. The borders were decorated with floral motifs enclosed in straggling lines suggesting heather and seaweed. Occasionally the central field was enlivened with coloured devices resembling the spades and clubs of playing cards. Such shawls

were known to the trade as "spade middles" (Fig. 1). The early draw-loom Paisley shawls displayed little, if any, eastern influence. After about 1815 the designers introduced a series of geometrical Persian patterns, followed shortly by the so-called "Indian pine," which was to become the great Paisley motif (Fig. 2).

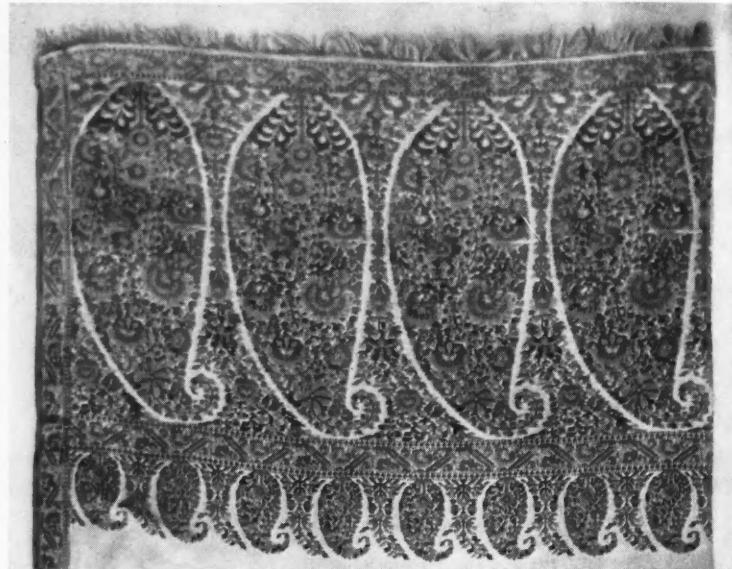
Meanwhile, France had belatedly followed England's lead in producing imitations of eastern shawls, and it was in Lyons that the next important manufacturing development occurred. While setting a loom for such a shawl, Joseph Jacquard had an idea which eventually resulted in his inventing a simplified loom for weaving intricate patterns. This was in 1819, but another fifteen years elapsed before it was adapted to the requirements of the shawl-makers.

By then Paisley had far outrivaled competitors at Norwich, Rheims, Lyons and Paris, the 1834 output being valued at more than one million pounds. That year was marked not only by the adoption of the Jacquard loom but by the important associated discovery of the spouline system, now known as carding. When the process reached Paisley it enabled exact imitations of Kashmir shawls to be woven on the manually operated Jacquard loom. In the early Paisley shawl the weft threads which formed the design were laboriously inserted by hand by the weaver and his draw-boy, short lengths of suitable colours being chosen to fit the pattern.

In the spouline process far greater intricacies of pattern could be achieved more quickly and simply. Popular patterns were registered at the Patent Office by their designers. Such shawls could be exported to India and sold at a fraction of the price of some three hundred pounds charged for a fine quality original Kashmir.

The Paisley shawl now became a fashionable article of dress and during early Victorian days was worn on social occasions. The books of the day teem with references to the use of shawls. Harriet Martineau in one of her novels wrote in 1834 of "Jane aproned, shawled and mittened at her desk"; Bulwer-Lytton in *Alice* (1838) refers to the ladies "waiting their carriage in the shawl room," and in her *History of Flirtation* Lady Bury mentions "we retired to cloak and shawl ourselves."

Fashionable ground colours at this time were white, scarlet, green,



3.—PAISLEY SHAWL OF RICH ELABORATE PATTERN. Worked on the draw-loom. Circa 1840.
Victoria and Albert Museum



4.—A FINE PAISLEY SHAWL BY J. AND A. ROXBURGH. Shown at the Great Exhibition, 1851

orange, and turquoise. Colours and designs were adapted with increasing exactitude from Kashmir shawls with their beautiful traditional patterns. Early designs were extremely simple; later they became so elaborate as to resemble Celtic interlacing.

Particularly effective were the numerous floral motifs, each originally possessing emblematic significance. The most characteristic "Indian pine" motif has been variously explained. In the Government sponsored publication *The Manufactures and Arts of the Punjab*, 1872, it is referred to as the "saro" or cypress tree, the suggestion being made that the more or less elongated pear-shape, variously filled with sprigs of flowers and leaves, followed the outline of a cypress tree, its slender top bent over by the wind. The Jury of the Great Exhibition, 1851, suggested that it had been derived from the growing shoot of the palm tree, provider of food, wine and shelter to people of the East. Both the pine motif and its background were filled in with small floral forms. The design appeared on magnificent shawls from Kashmir and was thereupon developed in this country, adapted to western taste, so that it is now recognised as the "Paisley pattern." Like other designs, however, it suffered from increasing over-elaboration, and eventually lost its character in debased, elongated forms.

In addition to imitating the weave and design of Kashmir shawls, it was essential to use a similar wool and so secure equal fineness of texture. The Paisley shawl makers solved this problem by using hair which they christened "Cashmere wool." It came, not from the native Tibetan goats, but from their progeny reared in England and America. Although the hair of these transported goats was inferior to that shorn from animals reared in the cold, dry atmosphere of the Tibetan table lands, it was soft and fine. Mixed with a proportion of Scottish or mid-European wool it was found excellent for making Paisley shawls. The Prince Consort, shortly after his marriage to Queen Victoria, introduced a herd of Tibetan goats

into Windsor Park, where they were bred for their hair.

The finest warp came from Amiens and was made by spinning a coat of Cashmere wool over an underthread of silk which gave strength and firmness to the finished shawl. The weft of Botany worsted was spun into suitable yarn at Bradford.

Dyeing the washed yarn was a difficult process. The warp—the lengthwise threads—of a shawl was dyed in separate sections according to the ground colours required in the finished shawl. An adjustable sliding frame, covering the remainder of the warp, ensured that only the exposed yarn would be stained when plunged into the dye, which might be red, blue, black, yellow, pink or green.

The dyed warp was then threaded on the loom, a specialist occupation of the highest skill, for, although slight unevenness in colour lines might be corrected later with a paint brush, any serious displacement resulted in distortion of the woven pattern. A simple, fine shawl might require as many as 150,000 warp threads. Because each colour was wefted by its own shade purity of tone was assured.

The most interesting occupation in connection with the production of Paisley shawls was that of the pattern maker who thoroughly understood the requirements, and limitations, of the weaving process in relation to design. The artist first worked out a black and white sketch. This was covered with transparent paper on which the design was copied in colours with the outlines omitted. The weaving pattern on squared paper was prepared from this coloured design, the lines representing weft and warp. This task occupied several months and the pattern, being on a larger scale than the actual shawl, ultimately measured several yards each way.

Until the introduction of the Jacquard loom and its associated spouline system, a weaver and his draw-boy, who might be any age between seven and twelve years, worked the pattern on the loom.

With the Jacquard loom the work of the draw-boy became redundant, however, although the actual weaving process was still operated by hand. In the spouline system, cards perforated with holes corresponding to colours in the design were laced in continuous bands, folded in bundles and numbered ready for the weaver. Colours of the weft could be changed, thus achieving variations in the patterns produced by a single set of cards.

After removal from the loom, floating threads on the back of the shawl were trimmed off with clippers. At first this had occupied two girls an entire day: by 1835 it was being done in one and a half minutes by the revolving blades of a cropping machine. A large red-hot knife passed above the surface to singe off rough ends. This finishing process reduced the weight from six pounds to about 34 ounces for a good quality piece. The shawl was then washed, fringed and calendered.

As these productions became less expensive the fashionable vogue for Paisley shawls declined. Merchants, hoping to stimulate trade, ordered cheaper, inferior shawls for a wider public and sales improved for a short time. Whereas the shawls had previously been woven of all wool, silk and wool, or silk and cotton, they were now merely of cotton throughout.

Beautifully printed shawls, thinner and cheaper than their equivalents from the loom, appeared in about 1850. These were turned out by the roll, cut into shawl lengths and finished with sewn-on fringes. Printing with wooden blocks permitted a range of more intricate designs and colours than was formerly possible. As each colour was printed separately, a single

shawl might require fourteen or sixteen blocks, each of which had to be superimposed with accuracy to avoid blurring. The colours were so well fixed by a process of steaming that they would withstand weather, wear and washing. Printed shawls marked the last stage in the decline of the Paisley shawl industry; by 1875 production had virtually ceased.

The sizes of Paisley shawls were standardised soon after 1820. True Paisley shawls measured about two yards each way, centres usually being plain and enclosed within fairly broad borders. These were worn folded diagonally. The Paisley shawls known as plaids were double the length of shawls and were of the same width. They were so woven that, when spread flat, half showed the wrong side of the pattern. Thus, when partially folded double in the fashionable style, the cropped reverse sides were turned inward, only the finished pattern being displayed. Designs were on a larger scale than in the shawl and covered the whole field of the fabric. Three-quarter plaids, measuring about three yards long and five feet wide, were also folded and worn square.

Borders, which might display a simple geometrical motif in continuous repeat or a design as elaborate as anything that came from Kashmir, were usually woven separately and attached with invisible stitching to the plain or figured field of the shawl. On a plain field two of the borders were sometimes stitched wrong side out so that when folded diagonally the right sides of all four borders were displayed on the back of the wearer. The ends or "heads" of long shawls might possess a series of borders varying from four inches to eighteen inches in depth.

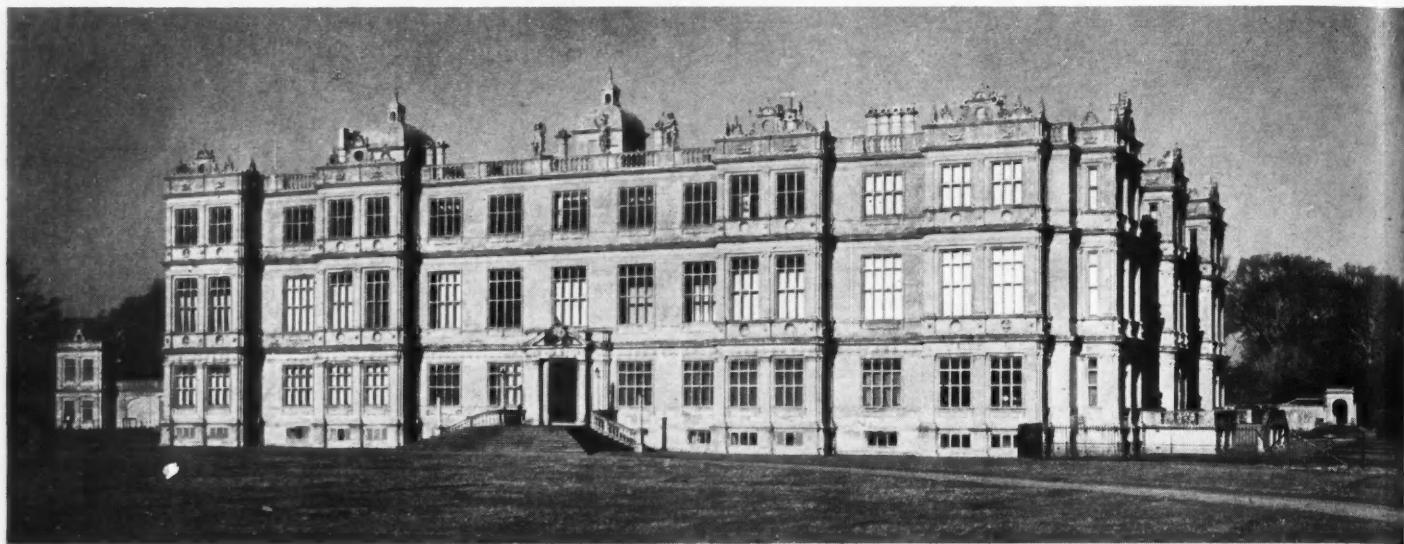


5.—A REVERSIBLE PAISLEY SHAWL, circa 1864. Paisley Museum and Art Galleries

Not until 1854 did W. J. Claburn devise a reversible shawl in which the pattern appeared the same on both sides, but with the colours reversed (Fig. 5). The loose weft was hidden beneath the two surfaces of the shawl. Usually made two yards square, these shawls were not produced until about 1860.

The time required for weaving a Paisley shawl on the Jacquard loom varied from three days to a week, according to size, pattern and fineness. Retail prices in 1850 varied between five pounds and twenty-five guineas. Twenty or thirty printed shawls could be made by the same number of people within a week at prices ranging from seven shillings and sixpence to five pounds.

Collectors place a high value upon the original shawls of Kashmir. These have a fineness of texture and originality of design never reached by Paisley.



1.—THE SOUTH FRONT. Four bays of paired windows three lights wide are symmetrically disposed. The other windows are of four lights

LONGLEAT, WILTSHIRE—I

THE SEAT OF THE MARQUESS OF BATH

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

Till the end of September Longleat will be open daily to the public. Sir John Thynne began altering the buildings of a disused priory in 1547. The process, though incomplete at his death in 1580, evolved the earliest yet the most classical great house of the early Renaissance. Until 1567 William Chapman and William Spicer (subsequently Surveyor-General) were the principal masons.

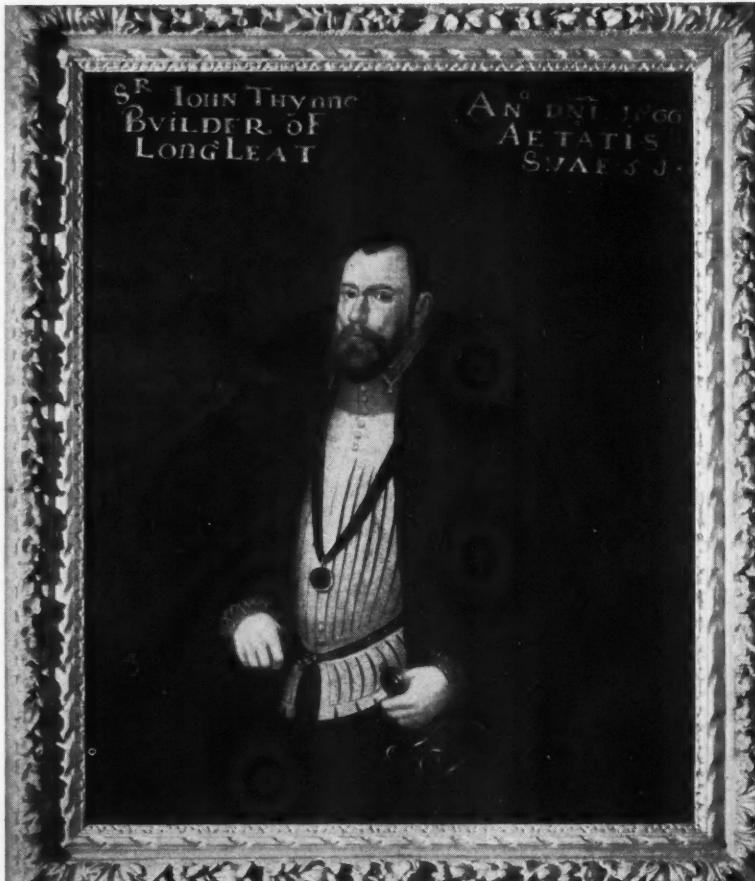
AMONG the origins of Renaissance architecture in England, Longleat and its builder have long been recognised as occupying an unique place but one hitherto shrouded in legend and uncertainty. The great house raised by Sir John Thynne between 1541, when he bought the buildings of a disused priory, and his death in 1580, when it was still unfinished, is by so much the earliest and most accomplished manifestation of the new style that Horace Walpole invented the legend of its design by a nebulous Italian, John of Padua. Recent critics, while discounting this explanation of the portent, have not been able to adduce any more convincing author of it. Yet its immediate influence can be detected in outstanding characteristics and particular features repeated in the ensuing group of great Elizabethan houses, comprising Burghley (1556-87), Wollaton (1581-87), and Hardwick (1590-97), which many efforts have been directed to fathoming on those ubiquitous surveyors, the John Thorpes, father and son. And there are close personal and stylistic links, as regards certain features, with Sir John Sharrington's fragmentary but remarkable additions to Lacock Abbey, near by, made between 1548-53.

We shall find that nothing recognisable of the existing Longleat can be definitely dated earlier than 1553; that the house did not begin to assume its final form till 1559; and that a serious fire in 1567 involved whole-

sale reconstruction, and probably revision, but retaining the size and type of windows determined in 1559. Although the domed internal turrets rising above the roof, which are such a remarkable feature, appear to have been contracted for in 1559, there are no references in the accounts before Sir John

Thynne's death in 1580 to the continuous upper storey of the external façades which afford the flat roof on to which the turrets open. It has, therefore, been inferred that the façade was carried up and the roof completed by the builder's son. But distinctive details can be assigned to Edward VI's reign; basic features of the unprecedented plan and elevation had certainly been settled by the first year of Elizabeth's reign; and two-thirds of the elevations, with their sensational introduction of two tiers of classical orders—if not that of the third—was finalised in 1567-68.

The chronology is of utmost interest, not only because it spans the ferment of the Reformation when little other building was being done, but because a tide of aesthetic thought, of purer quality than those preceding and following it, reached England during those years, of which Longleat is the outstanding monument. The subsequent political and cultural isolation of England in Queen Elizabeth's reign resulted in a progressive loss of direct contact with the true source of Renaissance architecture; design became increasingly reactionary and mannerist in her later years. But at Longleat, between (say) 1560-70, we not only have the high-watermark attained by this Franco-Italian tide of the Renaissance, which quickly ebbed; but we can observe its action, almost from year to year, in breaking down the mediæval domestic tradition and building up the new conception of architecture.



2.—SIR JOHN THYNNE, "THE DIRECTING MIND." Painted in the year before the fire which interrupted the building

In the course of its evolution, Longleat departed from the traditional quadrangular or E-shaped plan. A level skyline and flat roof replaced gabled ridges. Inward-looking at first, it became wholly extrovert with an extravagance of huge windows entitling the house to be described no less truly than Hardwick, a generation later, as "more window than wall."

It is symmetrical and rectilinear, introducing three superposed orders of pilasters and cornices the detailing of which shows an accomplishment unmatched till Inigo Jones displayed Palladio's gospel sixty years later. Its flat roof is diversified by chimneys in the guise of Tuscan columns, which here made their first appearance, and by domed pavilions that have less in common with the pinnacled turrets of Tudor tradition than with the eccentricities of Chambord.

This synthesis, in which a national Renaissance style was evolved, is notably French rather than Italian in appearance, except for the classical adornments. It is the more astonishing for having no surviving English precedent, and, on the evidence of the builder's correspondence and accounts*, for being due to no single "architect". A succession of master-masons are recorded, two eminent, the work of some of whom can be identified.

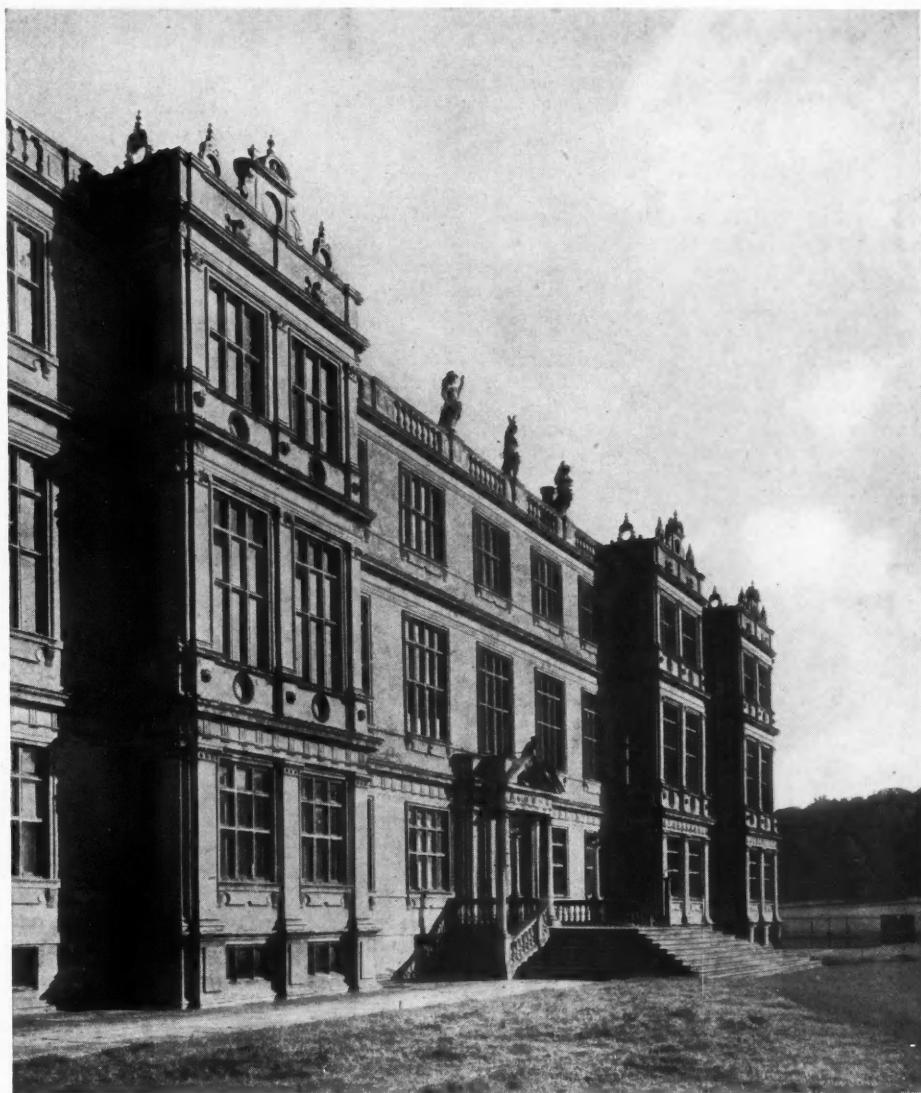
But, besides the length of time involved—over 40 years—which discounts the likelihood of a professional architect's name having been unrecorded, it becomes abundantly clear from the documents, and from corroborative sources when viewed in this light, that the directing mind throughout was that of Sir John Thynne himself.

Robust, florid, forceful, in his portrait—traits borne out by his letters—this scion of Shropshire squires might be regarded as typical of the new men who acquired wealth and place under Henry VIII and especially from the troubled politics of his son's "protectors." Thynne—he was not knighted till 1547, for service at Pinkie—had been introduced at Court as "an ingenious man and a traveller" before 1544, then rose to prominence under the aegis of Protector Somerset, whose private affairs he managed. Now among these was the building of Somerset House in the Strand which, from Thorpe's representation, we know to have introduced French Renaissance features, including pilastered windows, new to English architecture, of which the source was French.[†]

It is clear that Thynne was regarded as intimately connected with that building, since in 1547 one Charles Williams, recently returned from Italy, recommended himself as a "maker of Gally dishis and pavements, Style glasses, fynally can bothe paynt and write in the maner of Italye," for employment either by Thynne or the Protector. That Sir John had himself an "ingenious," i.e. inventive, streak in him is rendered probable by the character of two near relatives.

* The original documents, with transcriptions and notes by Canon J. E. Jackson, are preserved at Longleat. See also his contributions on the subject to the Wilts Archaeological Society.

[†] Mr. John Summerson has pointed out to me that the frontispiece of the gateway was a close adaptation of the same feature at the Château of Ecouen, being built in 1547 by the Constable of France. The A.P.S. Dictionary gives the Clerk of the Works at Somerset House in 1546 as Richard Pallady: scarcely a relative of Andrea Palladio, since he is recorded as having held property in Warwickshire.



3.—PERSPECTIVE OF THE SOUTH FRONT, SHOWING THE SHARPNESS AND ACCURACY OF THE CLASSICAL MOULDINGS. William Spicer contracted to build this front in 1559

His uncle William, who had introduced him to Court, had been put in charge of Henry VIII's royal entertainments, and had a private passion for Chaucer, whose works he edited and published (copies of this precious volume have been in the library at Longleat since 1549). His son Francis was a writer, herald and antiquary, who subsequently lived at Longleat. The deduction that Sir John was a genuine amateur of architecture, capable of conceiving ideas and imprinting them on others seems confirmed by his having sent plans of Longleat (now among the Hatfield MSS.) to William Cecil, from which we may conclude that the builder of Burghley, himself an amateur, sought his opinion, if not assistance. He must, moreover, have continued in close contact with architectural progress since his wife was sister of Sir Thomas Gresham, who, c. 1566, obtained designs for the Royal Exchange from Hendricke of Antwerp and likewise assisted Lord Burghley. To his Will he attached a draught for the mural tablet commemorating him in the south wall of the Thynne Chapel in Longbridge Deverill Church.

Of white marble, some 4 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in., this is framed in high relief by drapery swags and angle-cherubs (notably early at this date). The inscription, now scarcely legible (but given by Colt Hoare) records that Sir John was *Edwardi Duci Somersetensi, Angliae Protectori, Hospiti Seneschallus;*

was created a Knight of the Bath for his bearing in *praelio Muscleborensi*, was *Religionis reformatae etiam in angustissimis Mariae Temporibus assertor strenuus, vir gravis, et vicini Longe Latensis aedifici fundator.*

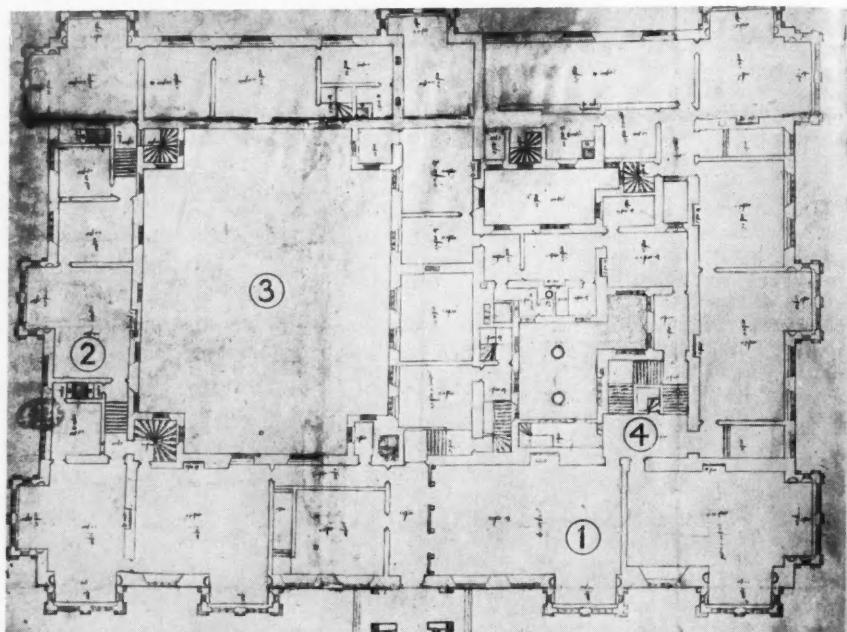
This character of Sir John, with the inference that his should be regarded as the directing intelligence behind the conception of Longleat—and consequently as one of the most potent individual influences in English Renaissance design, in its first major phase—is amply borne out in his letters directing the earliest operations at Longleat.

In this first stage (1547-49) he was evidently converting the Priory buildings for habitation. Being occupied with Somerset's business in London, and then in France, he wrote almost daily to Dod, his agent at Longleat, pressing for haste. The cause of his impatience was no doubt his approaching marriage (in January, 1548). The chief mason, Berryman, is to come to London for instructions; the local parson is to clear trees to open up views of the house, and to water the apricot, plum and cherry trees "that I brought out of France" (April 16, '47); "I have shown Berryman my mind for altering the chamber over the parlour," etc. (May). The ceiling of the house is to be hastened, the joiners are to season wood for doors and wainscot, "for if I find any fault in the workmanship, or the seasoning of their stuff, they

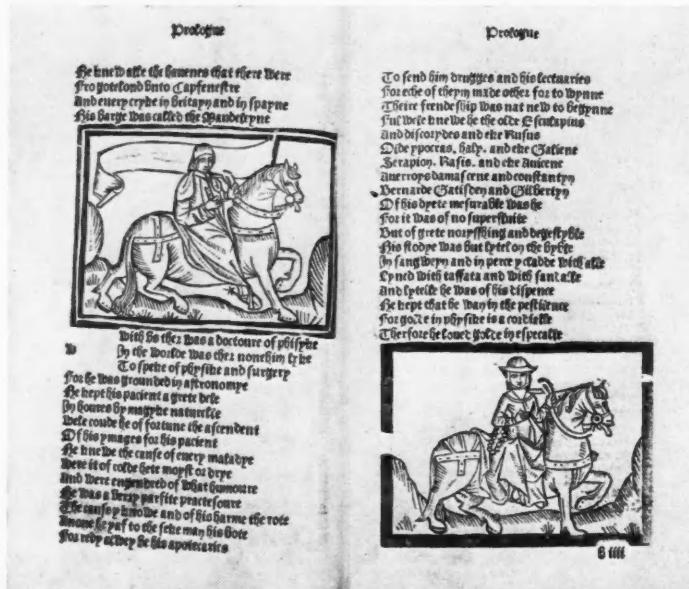
shall make it again." Then, in June, on conclusion of peace with France,

From Newhaven (i.e. Boulogne): Now it is peace, get more workmen, freemasons, and rough layers, there being no danger of the men being taken up by the King's Commissioners. If any are taken up ye may resort to my uncle and other friends at Court. "Hasten the tower, finish the screen in the hall; walls of first floor and upwards to be 2 brick's thickness." Stone is to be brought from Farleigh Hungerford—Thomas Hall (builder of Kingston House at Bradford-on-Avon) will help with its carriage; lead for the roof from Amesbury Priory. He wants the hall door enlarged by two inches, and specifies the type of hinges to be used. The kitchen sink can run through the cloister yard. Hasten. Hasten." To the torrent of instructions Dod ultimately replied in the autumn that all was done save "the chancel"; but ventured that "the chapel windows on the south side which you appointed to stand will disfigure the building." The tower Sir John ordered in October, after returning from Scotland, should be roughcast. In January, '48, after his marriage, he rated Dod for allowing the chimney-shafts to be built of brick; they are to be of stone. Campion, the glazier (he wrote from Sheen) is at Hampton.

These extracts are quoted to show Sir John's masterful nature. Nothing to which they refer survives, but the mention of chancel, chapel, and cloister implies that the conventional buildings at this stage were retained. The eventual symmetrical south front



4.—GROUND FLOOR PLAN, c. 1560-70. From the Hatfield MSS. Reproduced by courtesy of the Marquess of Salisbury. 1. Hall. 2. Chapel. 3. Chapel court. 4. Main staircase. (The top of the plan is north)



5.—FROM WILLIAM THYNNE'S EDITION OF THE WORKES OF GEFFRAY CHAUCER, 1532. Copies have been in the library at Longleat since 1549

(Right) 6.—CELLARS BELOW THE SOUTH FRONT

shows no trace of the intrusive chapel; but the planning of the whole house round two large internal courts suggests that one of them was originally the cloister. By 1549 Sir John and his new wife were established in the house, for an inventory exists enumerating among books in the library Chaucer's works, Froissart, Gower, and 16 other printed books.

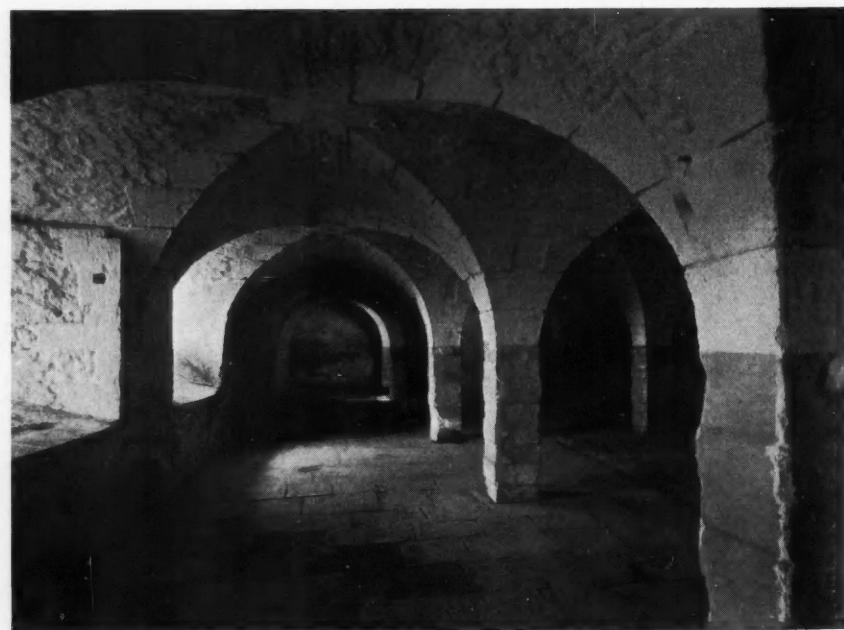
This first phase was brought to an abrupt end by the fall of Somerset, and Thynne's arrest. A fellow prisoner, on the same account of being one of the Seymours' men, was Sir John Sherington, whose alterations of Lacock Abbey had already progressed far. Sherington, at this stage, was possibly the more advanced architectural amateur of the two, for his surviving work shows evidence of French and Italian Renaissance contacts more pronounced than any inferrable at Longleat so far. When the two men, after further periods of detention and heavy fines, were at liberty to resume building in 1552-53, there is

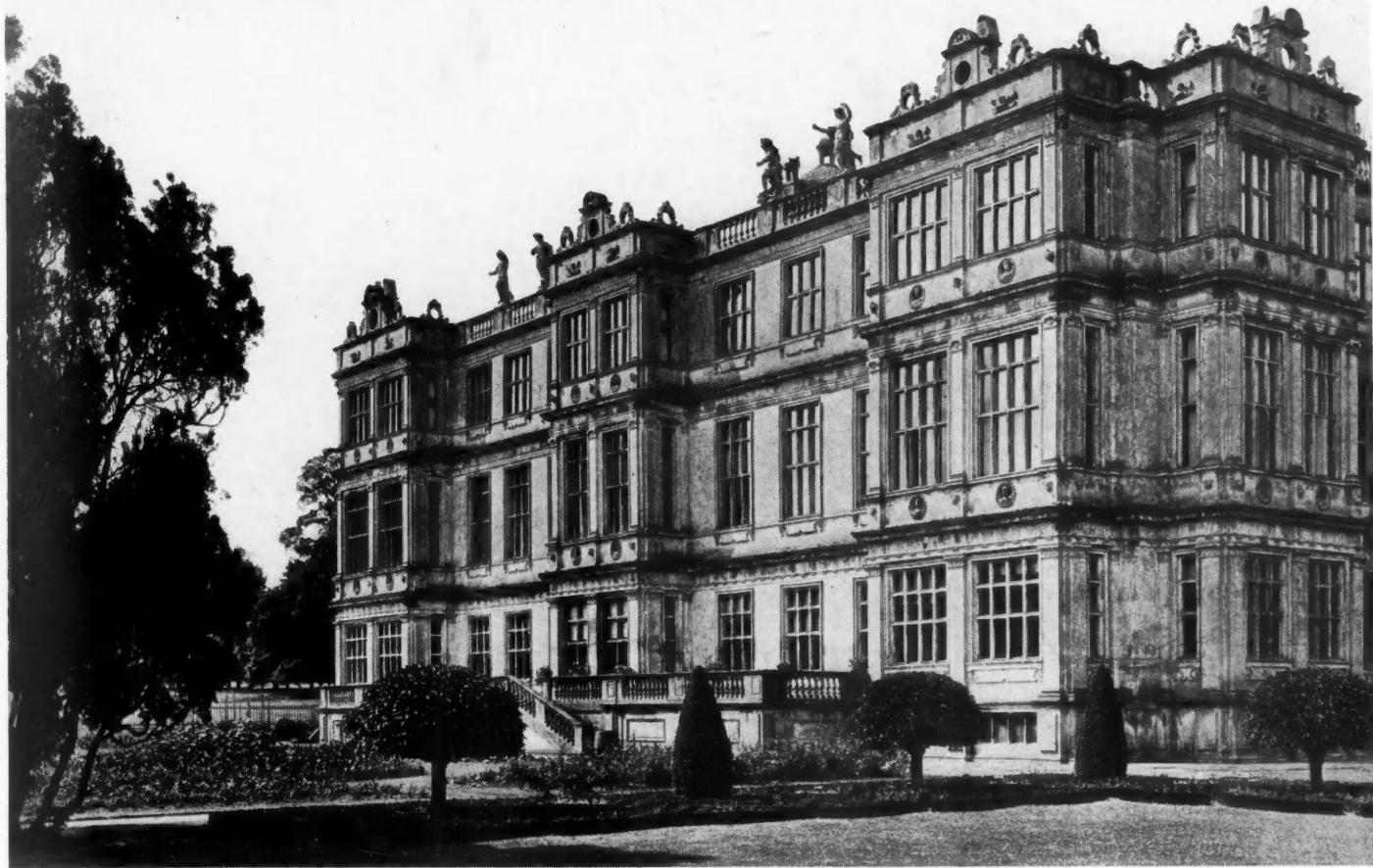
evidence of close co-operation between them, with Sherington apparently in charge of the new Regent's, Northumberland's, architectural operations. This link is significant, since it was Northumberland who dispatched John Shute to Italy, "to confer with the skilful masters in architectur," and so begot Shute's book, *The First and Chief Grounds of Architecture*.

The second phase of Thynne's building operations opens with a letter to him from Sherington dated June 25, 1553:

Understanding how gladly you would that Chapman should work for you, as I am no less willing, so must I advise you of his going to Dudley, to be sent thither by my Lord of Northumberland's commandment to do things there to like effect, and yet not hence departed. He hath sent all his working tools before, with such wains as be gone thither with the chimney that so long he hath been working at.

Sherington and Chapman's work at Dudley Castle, though decayed, has been observed as having resemblances to Lacock. By the end of 1554, however, Chapman's name appears among residents near Longleat, and he is paid, at 10d. per day, for 40 days' work "making eight beasts for finials." At the same time there are references to the "new building," which was ready for slating in September, '57; to Berryman working 140 and 78 "lights," with 113 ft. of crest and corbel-table; and to the building of a porch for which stone was brought from Hazelbury, Salisbury, and Douling. Chapman worked for 34 days "on moulds in the house," but had been absent at Lacock (though Sherington





7.—THE EAST FRONT. Here the design comprises a central and two lateral bays in which the paired windows are four lights wide

was now dead). By 1558 Chapman had made one beast "belonging to Lord Somerset's arms" on the porch, and was working on the other, while Richard Newman was doing the Queen's arms.

Though the porch has disappeared, it is significant that one is shown, supported on six columns, above the hall entrance in the Hatfield plan of Longleat (Fig. 4). We can, however, identify Chapman's eight "beasts": in the third storey of the western (kitchen) court are eight dormer windows (with part of a ninth) surmounted by dogs holding shields (Fig. 8). Though all but one are modern replacements, they reproduce the original one and are similar to those perched on gables and the tower parapet at Lacock. Two inferences may be drawn: this western court is the "new building" undertaken in 1553; and it was three storeys high, probably, as we shall find, with a ridge roof. The roof construction round part of the eastern court is similar, a ridge with a succession of dormer bays, though there these have been altered or concealed by the later flat roof.

But by far the biggest payment in 1554 was made to a new arrival, William Spicer, "yeoman, of Nunney," near Longleat. Great advances were made in Longleat's evolution during the decade that he worked there. Spicer was (1559-60) surveyor of the works at Upnor Castle; in 1571 he was working at Kenilworth for the Earl of Leicester, who in 1584 appointed him surveyor of works and fortifications at Berwick; and rose in 1597 till 1603 to the culminating office of Surveyor of the Queen's Works, when he was evidently an old man. Among the Hatfield plans is one, "Mr. Spicer's platt with ye gallery towards ye garden", for a large Elizabethan house, possibly that of the Cecils at Chelsea.

Spicer, hitherto unrecognised, evidently became a noted architect. Possibly the Surveyor-General was the mason's son; but the latter's career reads as if continuous. If he was 80 in 1603, he would have been 30 when he began working at Longleat. There he received a lease of land in part payment, as did Chapman. At first he came under Berryman, and was engaged on the porch, and the two men were paid £14 in 1557 for building "the great window." This feature, wherever it was, seems to have been the prototype for those later adopted throughout

the façades, perhaps in distinction to the six-light windows surviving in the courts.

Thynne evidently found Spicer enterprising and able, for in 1557 he made the first of a series of contracts with him by which something very like the existing building began to come into being. In that year Spicer covenanted

to build another part of the house according to a plat thereof made and signed by the said Sir John Thynne and William Spicer, in all manner of stonework and freemasonry, as well doors, beasts, chimneys and crests. (Sir John is to provide all scaffolding and



8.—WILLIAM CHAPMAN'S "BEASTS" ON DORMERS OF THE KITCHEN COURT, 1554. Columnar chimney-stacks were being built in 1568

materials except freestone, also lodging and beer for workmen).

The front is to be of ashlar, and all windows of like moulding as one already set up ("the great window"?). Spicer is to make one (another?) window 15 ft. wide, to the gallery, "of freestone with columpnes" (columns), and also the windows of the said gallery; the whole to cost £300 and to be completed by April 25, 1561. The exact dimensions of these windows, with three tiers of lights, are given for two storeys respectively and closely correspond to those existing. The dimensions of the hall (30 ft. wide, as it is) and its raising 6 ft. above court-level (approximately as to-day) were determined. The Long Gallery is referred to as on the second floor of the north side, where it is shown in the Hatfield plan. Then perhaps the most characteristic feature of the house was foreshadowed:

All stairs are to ryse above the house and are to be tipped (tipped? i.e. given little decorative tops); four to have little stairs wonne from the roof so they may serve as banqueting houses.

Thus evidently originated Longleat's unique domes (Fig. 10). There are four square angle turrets in the kitchen court, and three, octagonal, in the eastern court, with four-sided and circular domes respectively. These are roofed with masonry cut scale-wise. They are surmounted by little square or round lanterns, also scaled, the former topped by a sculptured figure. While there are early 16th-century Italian analogies, such as the cupolas on San Satiro at Milan, their affinity is closer to contemporary French examples associated with Philibert de l'Orme and du Cerceau.

But the idea of a newel staircase carried up in each angle of internal courts was also something of an innovation. Slightly later,



9.—ONE OF THE FOUR SQUARE STAIR-TURRETS OR "BANKETTING HOUSES."
Looking north-west over the kitchen court, with Chapman's "beasts"

angle turrets surmounted by simplified lead cupolas were set at the *external* angles of Osterley—by Thynne's brother-in-law—and became fairly common in Jacobean houses (e.g. Hatfield). Cupolas figure in the pre-

Wren views of Hampton Court, and at Burghley; but not on internal turrets.

The notion of using these roof-pavilions for "banqueting" was original, though Thynne may have got it from Sharington's tower at Lacock, at the top of which is a little room only accessible from the roof. But it is difficult to understand how there was space for the most modest repast, unless, as the context may imply, the newel staircases did not rise to roof level but were continued by some more restricted ascent. Two of the turrets do not contain stairs, so may have been intended for use as pavilions.

It is clear that by this time, c. 1560, the present plan had evolved and the general character of elevations: the great windows have "columpnes," though the names and parts of these new-fangled features are not specified till 15 years later. The existing hall was being built with the rooms adjoining it in the south front. But that seems to imply that the smaller, earlier hall (possibly the conventional refectory), and with it Chapman's porch, was situated elsewhere and was due to be replaced. I hazard that it may have lain between the two courts and consequently became both dark and inaccessible as the court on either side of it took shape; and that the new hall and south range were built on the site of the church.

From 1580 onwards other skilled men were busy decorating the interior, though there was a serious interruption in 1562 (of which more next week); and by 1565 the steward was discussing furniture and tapestries with Sir John. Then on April 21, 1567, a fire broke out, burning from 3 to 7 p.m. That does not seem very long; but it did so much damage that Thynne and his family removed to another residence, and Sir Thomas Smythe, the Ambassador in Paris, wrote to condole "on your mischance."

When work was resumed in 1568, Spicer continued at work for a time, but he was associated with the future builder of Wollaton, Robert Smythson, in the third phase of Longleat's evolution, during which Sir John seems to have taken the opportunity to revise and elaborate the design.

(To be continued)



10.—THE OCTAGONAL TURRETS OF THE EAST COURT. "All stairs are to ryse above the house . . . so they may serve as banqueting houses": William Spicer's contract of 1559

ROOF BOSSES REVEALED

OWING to the thoroughness with which "superstitious images" in our churches were defaced by the Protestant reformers and Puritans it will always be difficult to form an accurate judgment of the achievement of English mediæval sculptors to set against the work of their French and German contemporaries. But there were two types of carving which the iconoclasts left unmolested because they were so difficult to get at—the corbel and the roof boss, both usually inaccessible without scaffolding. Only in recent years have they begun to be systematically examined in photographs obtained with the aid of a spotlight and a telephoto lens. Mr. C. J. P. Cave has made a speciality of this kind of photography, and it is thanks largely to him that it is now possible to study the roof boss as a medium for mediæval sculpture, to trace its development and the changes in style and technique, and to investigate the subjects that appealed most to the carvers. In assessing the value of our mediæval sculpture as a whole we are in the position of critics of a literature from which only the sonnets and some fragments of longer poems have been preserved, but what variety and richness there are in the sonnet's circumscribed form!

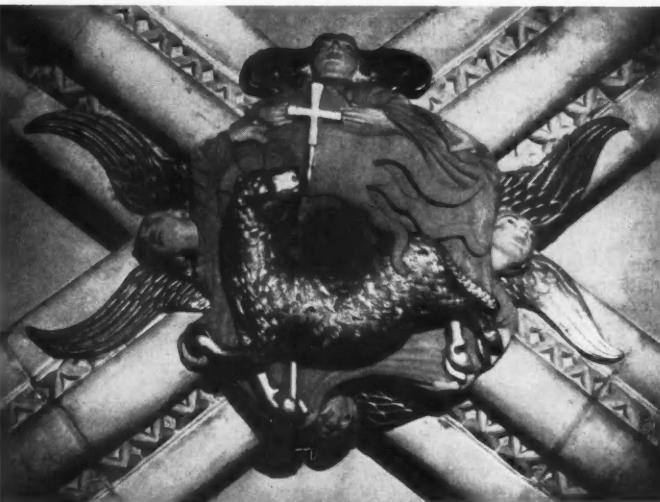
From a collection of over eight thousand photographs Mr. Cave has chosen about three hundred and sixty to illustrate a survey of the whole subject, *Roof Bosses in Mediæval Churches* (Cambridge University Press, 35s.). By adding as a sub-title *An Aspect of Gothic Sculpture* he emphasises the importance of this special branch of the carver's art in considering mediæval sculpture as a whole. The roof boss was a peculiarly English development. French

bosses, if carved at all, do not show anything like the same variety and interest, and when they make a more decorative appearance at the end of the Gothic period, they are usually in the form of carved plates or pendants attached to the keystone in a similar manner to that in which wood bosses are pinned to some of our mediæval roofs. In England the keystone itself was carved, and when lierne vaults with their subsidiary ribs came in, the bosses at the points of junction were carved as well. Thus our bosses, by their number and richness, help not

a little to compensate for losses among other forms of sculpture. Mr. Cave includes in his book carvings both in stone and wood. In mediæval accounts stone bosses were known as "keys," wood bosses as "knops." Although they are two really different branches of carving, it is convenient from the point of view of subject to have both illustrated together.

Embryonic forms of the carved boss occur in some late Romanesque vaults. Mr. Cave illustrates examples from Iffley, Elkstone and Peterborough among others. But the surprising development of the roof boss began at Canterbury under William of Sens; paradoxically the inspiration came from France, but, as Mr. Cave says, "it is doubtful whether anything so fine occurs in France" as the splendid Agnus Dei, circa 1178 (Fig. 1). From that time onwards the fashion spread rapidly. The progressive evolution of the roof boss and the changes of style and technique, particularly in the carving of foliage, can best be studied at Lincoln, where from 1180 to 1280 work was going on almost continuously. Many of these Lincoln bosses are little masterpieces of sculpture, for instance the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin and a queen with her two pet dogs (Fig. 2). Exeter has a fine series covering the first half of the 14th century. This was the age of naturalistic foliage and of profuse decoration, which sometimes appears "wedding-cakey," but many of the Exeter bosses show carving of high distinction, though we are conscious of a loss of vigour and freshness. Neither freshness nor vigour, however, is lacking in the lovely figures of angels, some carrying musical instruments, others emblems of the Passion, which appear on the 14th-century vault in the choir at Gloucester (Fig. 3).

Angels poised high above the worshippers have an obvious appropriateness as subjects for



1.—AGNUS DEI IN THE CHOIR OF CANTERBURY, circa 1178

roof bosses. The large proportion of foliated examples shows that the decorative aspect of bosses came foremost in the minds of the mediæval architects and carvers. In many instances, however, questions of scale and visibility do not seem to have been considered. Occasionally an effort was made to render a figure subject as it would be seen from below, but often the carvings are so small in scale that it is only with the aid of field glasses that the subject can be made out, and indeed in some instances the correct interpretation did not become possible until the photographic record was made. The difficulty of seeing small-scale subjects high overhead did not deter the carvers of Norwich from representing scenes from the Old and New Testament on over 400 bosses in the 15th-century vaults of the nave and transepts, although a much more accessible series was already available, at any rate to the monks, in the cloister. These later Norwich bosses show how far the quality of carving had deteriorated in the second half of the 15th century. But after 1500 there was a revival, as can be seen from the delicate heraldic examples at St. George's, Windsor, or the notable series of emblems of the Passion (carved in wood) over the choir at Winchester.

Roof bosses are not so rich in secular or legendary subjects as misericords, but Mr. Cave illustrates several mermaids and a large number of those heads with foliage issuing from the mouth, or even from the face itself (Fig. 5), which were recently discussed by writers in the correspondence pages of COUNTRY LIFE. The suggestion that these heads were traditional survivals connected with fertility rites, like the May King and the Jack-in-the-Green, was first put forward by Mr. Cave in considering the roof bosses at Ely.

A. S. O.



2.—A QUEEN WITH HER PET DOGS.
LINCOLN, 13th-CENTURY



(Left to right) 3.—ANGEL WITH SHAWM. GLOUCESTER CHOIR, MID 14th-CENTURY. 4.—THREE FISH IN THE NORTH TRANSEPT OF BRISTOL CATHEDRAL, 14th-CENTURY. 5.—THE GREEN MAN. NORWICH CATHEDRAL CLOISTER

RED-LETTER DAY IN KASHMIR

*Written and Illustrated by
SIR GEOFFREY ARCHER*

DURING the past sixty or seventy years many British sportsmen have visited Kashmir to shoot duck and geese under perhaps the most favoured conditions in the world, but not a great deal seems to have been written about their experiences. Some idea of the measure of the sport to be enjoyed there till quite recently may be gained from the following account of certain shooting days spent among its myriads of wild-fowl. These are the occasions which come most readily to mind, but they are no more than illustrative of many others.

My first experience with Kashmir duck was on my return to the Wullah Lake from a fishing trip to the glorious Kichenganga, an angler's paradise that is three-days' march over the mountain passes where, in what looks like a rapid-flowing salmon river, 14-lb. trout are not unknown, and 3-, 4- and 5-pounders are the normal expectations of the day. My house-boat had been waiting for me at Bandipur and we crossed the top end of the lake very early in the morning of a late-September day. As we arrived near the point where the Jhelum makes its sluggish entry, we saw old Fateh Kooloo cruising on the open water in his little duck-punt and very much on the alert. Duck were evidently on the move, and soon they came into view.

Obviously most of them had only just arrived, for they were unsettled and restless. There is much low ground hereabouts, and this had recently been flooded by rain so that there was an expanse of shallow water stretching for miles. As we towed and punted slowly up the river, packs of duck, each numbering 10-40, circled round high overhead, occasionally dashing at high speed straight over the house-boat. Thousands more duck were flying swiftly up and down and round the open water, their under-parts flashing white in the sunlight as they wheeled and turned.

Glasses revealed that they were confined to two species—the common teal and the white-eyed pochard. Invariably these are the first arrivals of the year. But this particular species of pochard breeds in Kashmir in great numbers during May and June, so it is impossible to differentiate between the migratory and the resident birds. At any rate, these two species are strongly represented on all the *jheels* very soon after the snipe begin to arrive in early September.

Continuing our voyage, we had arrived



AN OLD MARSHMAN ON HYGAM, WHO HAS SEEN MANY GEESE COME AND GO.
The Culmarg Mountains are in the background

before mid-day at a village near which were three small, reed-grown *jheels*, and here we tied up and enjoyed two days' excellent sport. It was not necessary to go out early in the half light or to wait about until dark. The teal and the pochard were on the move throughout the day without having to be set on the wing by beaters, and from our tubs, well concealed in the reeds, as only Fateh Kooloo knows how, it was possible to bag a dozen or more birds at any time. The crowning joy came on the second evening, when my companion, but a moderate shot, bagged 35 duck in little more than two hours.

There is something very satisfactory and refreshing in finding your own sport, and I, for one, have always enjoyed this form of shooting more than the great organised *battues* that take place at Hygam later in the year, when all the heavy duck—the gadwall and the pintail, the widgeon and the red-crested and common pochard, the mallard and the shoveller and all the rest of the duck family—have assembled in their tens of thousands. It should be noted here that it is solely the Palaearctic duck, the migrants from the north, that provide the sport

in Kashmir. The local Indian duck, the whistling teal and the spot-bill, are seldom seen, and the nukta or comb-duck never.

On another occasion, late in October, I was bidden to the greatest of all *battues* as one of the Maharajah's party of eight guns on Hokra. The organisation was magnificent, and enormous masses of duck and geese were on the *jheel*. Moreover, flight after flight was still coming in, as Hygam and Mirgund were being shot on the same day and the shooting there had started earlier. We had been told to assemble at 10.30, ready to shoot at 11, and to bring not fewer than 400 cartridges each. This was duck-shooting on the princely scale. Never shall I forget the sight of the clouds of duck that rose as the eight shooting punts—attended by craft carrying the coolies to pick up the fallen birds—moved to the various butts. And never was there such a roar and clamour, such a clanging and honking of geese disturbed, and such a rush of wings, as when the Maharajah arrived at his chosen butt, No. 3, and the shooting began.

From my position at No. 7 I saw thousands of geese taking off like hydroplanes, taxi-ing along and churning up the water in their hurried exit, and myriads of duck literally jumping into the air in their confusion. We shot steadily, and sometimes furiously, from 11 to 4 with only half-an-hour's break for lunch. Many times during the proceeding, though shooting with two guns, I had to strip the barrels and hold them in the water, for they had become too hot to hold; and long before the day was over I had a sore cheek and a bruised shoulder. My 400 cartridges had gone. But I had picked up 156 duck; and the total day's bag for the party was 1,050, including 45 geese. The Maharajah topped the score with 270. In pondering over so terrific a shoot, it should be remembered that Hokra is only shot two or three times each year. It was ornithologically interesting to find a considerable number of smew—chiefly known as a sea-duck or a bird of the salt-water estuaries in the British Isles—among this vast conourse of wild-fowl.

But perhaps my most memorable experience was when, late one November, I was authorised by the Game Warden to carry out on Hygam what is euphemistically called a "test shoot" for geese. The day chosen was that directly following the organised duck shoot, so as to interfere as little as possible with the succeeding



HYGAM JHEEL, WHERE THOUSANDS OF DUCK ASSEMBLE IN LATE AUTUMN

shooting date, and I was permitted to take with me a friend. As we re-crossed the *jheel* that evening at sunset making for the house-boat moored in Hygam canal, we were happy to note that the geese, so far from being scared away for good by the day's *battue*, were already on the wing returning from the Wullah and circling round preparatory to dropping into Hygam for the night's feed.

There was nothing to be seen early the following morning except some skeins of duck flying high round the *jheel*, and the usual great packs of teal, several hundreds strong, rising and falling above the reed-beds. But at about 8 o'clock the murmurings and the mutterings and the rapidly rising clamour of the geese started; and from then until 10.30 single birds and small companies flying in line, and apparently low, made off for the lake. Nevertheless, when we tried to intercept them on the *bund* marking the boundary of the reserved area we had no success: already they were too high. The only thing to do was to catch them on their way back in the evening. So by 4.30 we were out on the *jheel* in our punts, and a few early arrivals were successfully circumvented by a stalk behind clumps of reeds followed by a short drive. And then we were held spell-bound. For at precisely 5.30 the whole of the vast assembly of the geese on the Wullah Lake came streaming towards us.

The greylags were flying incredibly high, some almost out of sight. And so they wheeled and circled, just like armies of vultures in the sky, but always in that strange, waving, serpent-like line, or in V-formation. The



HOKRA JHEEL, ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT WILD-FOWL PRESERVES

heavens were criss-crossed with these moving bodies, which now and then coalesced, only to separate again. Meanwhile, the clamour and the honking that accompanied their movements was deafening and incessant. Then, very suddenly as it seemed, the sun sank behind the heavily snow-capped Gulmarg range of mountains, and everything was lighted up for a glorious ten minutes by the deep red afterglow, against which were silhouetted the wheeling lines of this mighty host.

As dusk descended the geese came toppling out of the sky like green plover dropping to their nesting sites and, except for the difficulty of the waning light, they were no more difficult to shoot than teal.

As I wended my way back to the house-boat that night, chilled to the bone, with my punt snowed under and nearly sinking with 17 dead geese aboard, I realised that this was about the grandest shoot I had ever had. It was a spectacle never to be forgotten.

PICTURES AND ATTITUDES

THE other day I went, as a great many other people have gone and are going, to see the National Gallery of British Sports and Pastimes which Mr. Walter Hutchinson has housed in that noble home in Stratford Place. I am not proposing to write generally of it, for that has been done before by those a thousand times better qualified, and will only say how much I enjoyed it, even if I sometimes felt shamefully enough no doubt, that I had in my ignorance had almost enough of that picturesque quadruped the horse. That is by the way, however; I naturally looked with particular interest at the two golfing pictures, and wished that some of those fine artists who had painted so many horses had turned now and again to golfers instead. One of the two, Mr. Dendy Sadler's *Stymied*, did not thrill me, having a little too much, as it seemed, of the conscious archaism with which he was wont to depict to popular admiration old gentlemen over their nuts and wine. It was archaic except in regard to the players' clubs, which looked to me a little too modern. The other was a small copy of that fine and familiar picture of William St. Clair of Roslin, by Sir George Chalmers, the original of which is in the Hall of the Royal Company of Archers, while the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, for whom it was painted, must now be content with the copy which hangs in the club-house at Muirfield.

* * *

It is if not quite true, at any rate very nearly true, that of all the well-known portraits of golfers this is the only one which shows its subject in the act of playing. That other charming picture at Muirfield; Watson Gordon's portrait of John Taylor; Lemuel Abbott's *William Innes of Blackheath*, so familiar in prints though the original is lost; the same artist's *Henry Callender* still fortunately in the possession of the Royal Blackheath Club—these are three instances that come to mind at once, and in each case the subject is standing for his portrait and not addressing the ball. The same is true, as far as I can remember, of the more modern celebrities in the big room at St. Andrews. So *William St. Clair* becomes the more interesting because we have him not merely in his scarlet frock and his blue bonnet, but actually addressing the ball and that in an attitude, with the right foot drawn enormously far back, which is to our notions to-day decidedly eccentric.

It may have been an eccentricity of genius for we gather that he was in his day a mighty player. Sir Walter Scott, after describing St. Clair's imposing height, broad shoulders and "noble eye of chastened pride and undoubted authority," went on to say how he and his fellow schoolboys "crowded to see him perform feats of strength and skill in the old Scottish games of Golf and Archery." So we must accept the fact that he was a good golfer, even while we wonder a little how he did it. What we shall never know, since we have no pictures of his contemporaries at play, is whether his extraordinarily "shut" stance, as we should call it nowadays, was then the orthodox one, or whether he was deemed great but heterodox.

Of the golfers who are eminent to-day there will always be numberless photographs preserved, so that the earnest golfing student of a century hence will know something at least of how they played. It is otherwise with the heroes of a long distant past and we should be all the more grateful for *William St. Clair of Roslyn*.

* * *

It is very unlikely that anybody will again carry the shut stance to such lengths as he did, but it is not uninteresting to note that opinion has decidedly veered round in that direction. It was undoubtedly thought right when I began as a boy to have the right foot a little in rear of the left. Mr. Horace Hutchinson in the Badminton volume more or less dogmatically laid it down as the attitude taught by the great majority of professionals and "recommended in the golfing manuals of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Forgan." Then there came Mr. John Ball, regarded for a while as an eccentric genius, with the right foot advanced, and later again J. H. Taylor burst on the world with a very decidedly open stance. I remember thinking when I first looked on him with reverent eyes at Worlington, that he drove almost like a man playing mashie shots. He drove moreover appallingly straight; and then came Harry Vardon, a little though less obviously open, carrying all before him.

No wonder everybody began to imitate these great men and to find excellent reasons for disregarding the doctrines on which they had been brought up. They had been taught that the right foot back made for a bigger, freer and more sweeping stroke, and that the open stance tended to check the swing. Now they thought that the open stance led to greater

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

accuracy and changed accordingly. It is true that Braid remained resolutely "shut," or at any rate "square," but there was for a while, I think, a marked tendency the other way.

And now it seems to me we are back again more or less where we started with the poor dear old Badminton. I see no, or hardly any, open stances among the leading players of to-day, and in their recent books the two great Americans, Byron Nelson and Ben Hogan, recommend a slightly shut stance in driving and are clearly shown in the photographs as following their own advice. I incline to believe that a stance which is at least square is the safest and one less likely to lead to disaster. I speak very humbly as one who began as a boy by being shut, fluctuated to a stance quite scandalously open (I have one photograph that ought to be burnt by the common hangman), and then tried not very successfully to go back to my youthful way. My experience, which may be entirely personal and fallacious, is that the man who stands square is the more likely to find out quickly when he is, if I may so express it, exaggerating his squareness. He who stands open on the other hand can go on for some while encroaching by inches without discovering it. The attitude feels easy and comfortable, and only when there comes, as there must in time, a complete collapse, is he conscious of his gradual lapse into sinfulness. This may of course be nonsense, but I am not wholly convinced that it is.

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One thing is more or less certain, that a markedly open stance imposes the greater strain on the body if the player is to pivot freely. It makes the turning of the body harder work and it is noteworthy that those who stand open in youth tend to modify their stance as they grow older and less limber. Mr. Ball unquestionably did so and so did "J. H." Another good example is that of Col. W. H. H. Aitken, who won the Autumn Medal last year at St. Andrews with a great 71. He was in his youth a tremendous hitter and had a very wide and an almost exaggeratedly open stance. Now that he is over fifty he can still drive a good long way and his stance is still wide, but the right foot has perceptibly retreated and is much more orthodox than of old. The tall shade of William St. Clair, if it ever stalks across the links, may rejoice to think that golfers are returning to his ways, though I fear they will never play again in red frocks and round blue Scotch bonnets.

THE NESTING SEASON

By J. B. DROUGHT

If there is a fundamental truth in the cynical adage that "anticipation is the better part of reality," one might describe April as the most interesting month of the year from the shooting man's point of view. For whatever setbacks we may encounter later on—and there is no insurance against weather risks—at least no one can deprive us of the promise of spring. Hope is our daily bread as we watch our birds get down to their domestic duties in their several environments. There are always some full early; before now I have found odd nests of snipe and duck and woodcock in March.

I do not think I shall incur the charge of indulging in unnecessary repetition if I remark that this is precisely the time of year at which most of the predatory species also are engaged in propagation. Where there are so many mouths to feed, intensive hunting is only to be expected, and game preservers cannot afford to leave the boundaries and odd corners of a shoot untrapped. It so often happens that, although the areas where birds are chiefly nesting are methodically patrolled, we trust to luck about that straggling copse and small gorse covert—"they never hold birds anyway!" And these are just the spots in which jays, sparrow-hawks, and other raptors are rearing hefty broods. So never go abroad without a gun—a pair of field-glasses may also be useful, for the more vermin nests that can be spotted before the young appear, the better for one's future peace of mind. They will not be easy to pick out later on. Every ounce of lead plugged into a full clutch of eggs before the foliage thickens and renders nests almost invisible, will save a lot of trouble in the summer.

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In this connection I would suggest small rewards to land workers for nest spotting. Such rewards are usually confined only to those who report the whereabouts of outlying partridges and pheasants; but personally I consider vermin sanctuaries quite as worthy of material recognition. For one thing they are very often more obscure than game nests; for another it may be even more valuable to locate, for the purposes of destruction, the homes of a couple of sparrow-hawks than those of half-a-dozen partridges. Of course, this is a matter of individual opinion, but there can at least be no question that even one hawk quartering twenty acres of nesting ground can make mincemeat of its potential yield. And, this aspect apart, the chance of making a little money stimulates local interest in a shoot, and saves a busy keeper a deal of time and much unnecessary walking. What, after all, is one's chief aim in the nesting season? To be able to put one's hand on every sitting bird, and in her particular circumstance of environment, afford her the maximum protection possible.

Moreover, if one can locate virtually all nesting sites, it facilitates a good deal more than mere protection. For under conditions obtaining on most shoots nowadays—scanty ground cover and even scantier natural food supplies—it may be, and often is, imperative to hand-feed sitting birds. People forget sometimes that the insect food essential to the baby partridge is insufficient for the parent bird.

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In my own part of the country we find many pheasants nesting on the sea levels, and here certain problems arise which equally affect nesting snipe and wild-fowl. Grazing rights are let, and roaming beasts occasionally do a certain amount of damage. Of course, the transfer of pheasant eggs to safer custody is simple enough, though as these marsh birds are highly sporting customers in autumn, one prefers not to interfere with their domestic arrangements. With snipe there can be no artificial interference; in any case, it is only by constant and careful observation, which takes up more time than one can usually give, that one can spot the sitting snipe. Though one watches her mate "drumming," he will not come down near the nest; neither will the hen ever rise directly off it. She will run a bit, under cover of the reeds or grass,

sidestep and double on her tracks, leaving the watcher little wiser than he was before. So one cannot directly protect the nesting snipe, though where one knows a number are congregated in a certain area, it may be possible by arrangement with a friendly farmer to keep out roving cattle during the nesting season. Just a few rough posts and a single strand of stout wire, thrown up round the places in an open marsh in which the birds are observed daily, undoubtedly save nests from destruction, and are quite inexpensive.

I have sometimes been taken to task for the suggestion that wild duck are easier to rear than pheasants. I can only plead that such is my experience; in any case, I don't suppose anyone will deny that they are less expensive. I have never reared more than a modest quota, and have had the advantage of a running stream connecting three small natural ponds. But it is not a costly business to form new ponds on boggy ground, since a depth of about a foot of water is quite sufficient, and it is a simple matter to transplant clumps of reeds and bulrushes and let them sink naturally into the marginal ooze, which will speedily become a breeding ground for snails, beetles, and aquatic larvae beloved of diving duck.

The best way to start duck-breeding is to scour the shoot for all the early mallard eggs that can be found. The risk of casualties among ducklings, and especially the early broods, is greater than is the case with pheasant chicks, partly because the youngsters are extremely vulnerable to cold winds and partly because their enemies are legion. To the list of vermin that constitute a menace to the young duck must be added pike and perch. But disease is rare,

and provided they are adequately safeguarded against their natural foes and from extremes of temperature until they are feathered, results should normally more than justify the expense. Shelter from wind and heavy rains can be ensured by the provision of sacking, and, where necessary, waterproof sheeting around the pens. Strange as it may seem, duck thrive best if they are deprived of access to their natural element for the first two or three weeks of their existence. Immersion or exposure to wet will certainly be fatal, and shallow troughs of water placed in the pens are sufficient for drinking and splashing purposes.

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So far as feeding is concerned, rearing of wild duck is as easy as that of the tame variety. In their infant stage chipped eggs and scalded meal, or ground oats mashed with a small quantity of barley meal are nutritious; but generally speaking, duck meal, with now and again a minutely chopped quantity of raw meat, forms their staple diet. The plain truth is that, as soon as they are feathered, the more they are encouraged to earn their own living the better sport they will provide. Fattening foods, such as maize, are inclined to make them over-heavy and poor fliers. Like pheasants, young ducks will stray, but those adventurous spirits who prefer an outside source of supply to the delicacies of the keeper's larder inevitably bring with them on their return to the fold a few purely wild acquaintances. There is no need to worry, therefore, if some birds are addicted to straying, for new residents are always welcome. But it is advisable at least to feed well enough to keep the majority within the home circle.

A RABBIT AMONG THE BEES

By GEOFFREY HOLLAND

SOME chance remark started me keeping bees, and now there is no way of stopping: it is not even going to be easy to stop increasing my apiary (even two hives are an apiary). For how should I not take that beautiful swarm which will, if I am lucky, hang conveniently from a low branch? Naturally, if the thing is in the middle of a quick-hedge, the decision will be easier.

It is admittedly expensive to start. One cannot buy a good colony, a hive and accessories for less than £25. But think of the extra fruit, the honey, the absence of rheumatism, the interest, the . . . well, the fact is that no argument against the little devils will change the fascination of them, nor is any advocacy needed; if you start you will become a "fan."

Others besides poets are thrilled by the steady stream taking off from the alighting-board, as if shot from a tiny gun at the porch; by the slower stream, inward bound, dropping down, legs forward, heavy laden, to bustle in; by the fanners, the smell of nectar on a warm evening during a honey-flow, the humming and the surprise of having bees walking on one's hand without stinging.

And then, of course, one gets stung. One is clumsy in manipulating, one handles the bees on a bad day, one gets rattled and hot, and they are at one, like lightning, into any crack in one's defences. Not that a sting hurts most people very much; there is the first actual stinging, then a period of quiescence when one hopes one will not swell, then the swelling, slightly hot for 48 hours. But it is daunting, though one may not admit it.

As in all crafts, there are special names for each piece of apparatus and for each operation which sound odd as one says them at first, hoping that one is speaking as an old hand. Lifts, the outer walls of a double-walled, or W.B.C. hive, brood-boxes or crates, supers, excluders, the wire or zinc grilles which prevent the queen bee from penetrating into the supers, where the surplus honey is stored which one will take. There are Porter escapes, which allow

one-way traffic from the supers, to clear them of bees before removal for extraction, and quilts.

Then one starts reading, and finds that one's hives must face south-east, to get the early sun, and must not face south-east, to avoid too much bright light in winter; that bees must be fed with candy in January, when the queen begins to lay, and must not be fed, to avoid inducing activity; that the entrance should be left wide open, and should be closed; that the combs should be inspected weekly and should be inspected only occasionally. Perhaps no occupation knows so many opposite theories. The truth may be that bees are able to adapt themselves to many sets of conditions, as they must do in the wild state in the hole of some tree. Some common ground there is: no damp under any circumstances, no disturbance in winter, no handling in high wind or thunder, plenty of space in the hive for comb-building, only white sugar for feeding, a supply of water.

One reads, too, with mounting horror, of robbery by other bees and by wasps, and of diseases, acarine and foul brood, with grisly photographs of collapsed cells and gluey remnants of larvae. One has prudently insured against them, but who knows? Disease is, by all accounts, fairly widespread, but a visit by a consultant of one's Beekeepers' Association may set one's mind at rest.

And the honey? Alas! Back from a holiday I found that the supers had been emptied by the bees in the bad summer. Yet this, I thought, was as well, for they should have plenty of store for the winter. But one misses the promised glowing jars.

And now, on a mild day, it is pleasant to see one or two of my bees out for an airing. I wonder if they recognise me after so many dark days in the hive? How angry they were in the autumn, yet how sweet-tempered their forbears had been in the spring. And what will this spring bring?

One has so much to relate one may easily become a bee-bore. But one may also become a bee-master, a good title, as Virgil knew.

THE BEST OF COMPANIONS

HE was a labrador and Bob was his name. He was given to me when barely nine weeks of age, just a tumbling, long-legged black pup. His mother had been trained and then, after her second or third litter, had suddenly turned gun shy. About his sire I knew nothing, beyond the fact that he came of good stock. I lived in a town, not a very big one it is true, where I had a garden and plenty of opportunities of shooting, but only as a guest, for I had no shoot of my own. Not, one would say, ideal conditions under which to try to train a dog. However, I did not want—nor did I expect—a Field Trial winner. I wanted that best of all things for a "pottering gun"—a companion, a friend, and a sportsman. In old Bob I got them all.

Right from the day I motored over to fetch him, from a farm some twenty-odd miles distant, he and I seemed to find an affinity. He staggered across the stable-yard to meet me and fell over my feet, after which he adopted me as master and, uninvited, curled up on the driving seat and flatly refused all orders to come down.

That winter, after I had had him a few months, I went over to Ireland for a couple of weeks' wild-fowling and thought it a good opportunity to send him to a friend's keeper who, now that the shooting season was pretty well finished, could spare time to give him some more advanced and practical training. Bob took a poor view of this from the start, and yowled to high heaven as I drove away from the keeper's cottage.

At last the day came when, with a quite ridiculous sense of excitement, I set off to fetch him. Would he remember me? I thought it rather unlikely, and was therefore quite unprepared for the tumultuous welcome a big, powerful black animal lavished upon me! Although yet little more than nine months old he had grown out of all recognition and, according to the keeper, was shaping remarkably well. So much so, indeed, that he wanted me to leave him for a further six months and have the job finished off to perfection. No doubt he was right, and I in the wrong, but for me, Bob would do as he was. In the years that we then spent together, he was never anything great, but as a companion and loyal friend he could not be surpassed. He could pretty nearly talk and, I am sure, understood everything I said to him. And he possessed an incredible sense of humour!

Many shooting men hold that you cannot make a pet of a dog and expect it to be any good; others, I know, maintain just the reverse, and with these I agree. I do not speak of champions



"AN INCREDIBLE SENSE OF HUMOUR"

or world beaters, for of such I know nothing. I write of the ordinary "small man's" dog, the all-rounder of which one (quite unfairly) demands such a lot.

Unfortunately, Bob developed one very bad habit, but he could not be held altogether responsible. It happened like this:

Shortly after he came back from the keeper, I had him one day on the lead, walking through a park in the town. He had had his run and was then keeping sedately at heel. Suddenly, from immediately behind us sounded the beat of galloping paws and, before I could do anything, a large and exceedingly ferocious-looking airedale dog sprang, without cause, upon inoffensive Bob and gave him a pretty rough time. Its owner came running, full of apologies, while I pointed out that any animal with such vicious propensities should be kept under control. The airedale was clipped on its lead and the incident, except for Bob's torn ear and a gash on his face, seemed to be closed.

Scarcely had we gone fifty yards when I heard a shout of warning and, turning quickly, saw the airedale coming again, evidently having slipped from its collar. Like a flash I bent and

By COOMBE RICHARDS

slipped Bob; this time he should not be caught unawares. With a thud of bodies they met and Bob was bowled over and over by sheer speed and the weight of his opponent, but he didn't mind that. Biding his time with the other on top of him, he suddenly rolled on his back and with lightning speed reached up to sink his fangs into the throat just above him. He very nearly killed that airedale. Its owner and I had all we could do to get them apart; Bob was almost unscathed but had taught the other dog a lesson it probably never forgot. Nor, unfortunately, did Bob, for, ever after, if another animal so much as sniffed at him, it was in for a terrible thrashing. Only once, luckily, did this occur when out shooting, and then it was with another labrador belonging to a friend. Its owner said, "Serve him right; he asked for it and got it!" It had tried to dispute a retrieve of one of Bob's master's birds—he wouldn't have that!

One cold, spring day, when I was trout fishing from the sloping concrete wall of a reservoir, Bob was playing about close behind me and I had almost forgotten his presence. All at once something made me look round and, to my horror, I saw him bunched up and stiff-legged, rolling slowly down into the water to vanish from sight, all but his tail. Dropping my rod, I leapt after him and just managed to grab hold of him as he sank into really deep water. Hauling him up far out on the bank, the bailiff and I began to massage and rub him. Slowly, the stiff, stricken limbs began to relax while froth bubbled from out of his jaws and his eyes turned upwards until only the whites could be seen. I thought he had gone. Then, with a sudden convulsion, his eyes rolled back with a strange, terrifying red light glaring deep in them. He rose jerkily to his haunches, baring his teeth and snarling savagely as he swayed to and fro. We both backed in alarm. Had he gone mad?

For a long moment this horror persisted until, as though a lamp had been slowly extinguished, his gaze became normal and recognition flickered back in his eyes. The rigour of his body subsided and, with a low whining cry, almost of "Oh! I am sorry," he crept on his belly to my feet and wriggled with joy as I bent down to pat him. I am only a man who makes a friend of his dog, and I don't know a great deal about them, but I feel sure Bob came near that day to crossing the Divide, and his recovery is something I shall never forget.

He has gone now, though his memory remains. I have never had his like; such companions are hard to replace.

CORRESPONDENCE

THREAT TO OXFORD

SIR.—The publicity you have given, in an editorial note of last week, to the War Department's reported proposal to transfer its great military transport depot at Donnington to Cowley, on the outskirts of Oxford, will have been welcomed by the many Oxonians and others who are anxious about the future of the city.

Any such development would be almost as serious a blow to Oxford as the expansion of the gasworks on their existing site advocated by the Ministry of Fuel and Power, for it would bring to her overcrowded streets a regular flow of heavy traffic (1,200 vehicles a week according to one estimate) the vibration from which could not fail to impair still further the already shaken fabric of several of the Colleges. Moreover, it would introduce, besides the military establishment of a great maintenance depot, a considerable number of civilian workers for whom homes would have to be found in a city whose housing shortage is already acute.

That the War Department could contemplate such a move in view of its grave consequences for Oxford is as incomprehensible as the action of the Ministry of Fuel and Power in giving its blessing to the enlargement of an eyesore which considerations of beauty

and utility alike demand should be moved to the eastern outskirts of the city.—OXONIAN.

"PHANTOM" BELLS

SIR.—Apropos of Mr. A. A. MacGregor's article *Phantom Bells*, in your issue of December 24, 1948, which has just reached me in Australia, we have had an experience somewhat similar to those he mentions though in our case

I think the explanation is simple. Some years ago, in the days before the household servant was an almost extinct class in Australia, the kitchen at our home in Victoria was on a number of evenings set in a great flurry by the bells hanging there all ringing at once. Since it is an old house, where four successive generations of the family have lived, there was talk of ghostly influence. We our-

selves, however, are convinced the bell ringing was caused by the possums that we often hear climbing over the roofs at night.—D. L. CAMPBELL-SMITH, Nirrawi, Mt. Lofty, South Australia.

IN THE LAND OF WINDMILLS

SIR.—In view of recent references in COUNTRY LIFE to windmills, you may care to publish this photograph of a windmill beside the road from Eindhoven to Nijmegen, in Holland. The scene contrasts markedly in its peacefulness with what certain of your readers may remember of that district during the great Allied offensive in 1945.—R. W., Bristol.

CEMENT FROM GERMANY

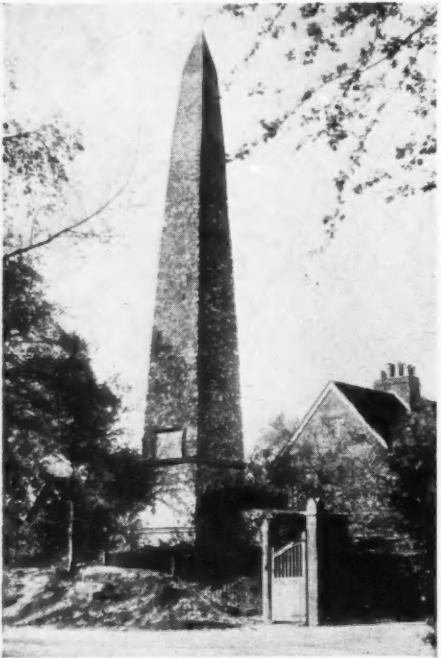
SIR.—With reference to Mr. Morton's letter of March 11, advocating the importing of cement from Germany, a large quantity of German cement has recently been imported and a further contract has now been concluded. It must, however, be realised that this cement costs dollars.

Coal for its manufacture must be sent to Germany, and this coal is bought either from Poland in hard currency or from Britain, in which case it might otherwise have been sold for hard currency. The cost of



A ROADSIDE SCENE AT EINDHOVEN, HOLLAND.

See letter: *In the Land of Windmills*.



MILESTONE IN THE FORM OF AN OBELISK AT CHALFONT ST. PETER, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

See letter: An Outsize Milestone

manufacture has to be paid to Germany in sterling, but this sterling is converted into dollars and used to purchase food, etc., from hard currency countries and is therefore equivalent to paying dollars for the manufacture. Consequently, German cement is a dollar purchase.—E. C. A. WALKER, Foxhole Farmhouse, Wadhurst, Sussex.

BITER AND BIT CAUGHT TOGETHER

SIR.—The other day, when I was in the garden, I heard a most unusual commotion in a near-by hedge, and upon going to investigate saw a fairly large bird flapping about in the bottom of the hedge. It proved to be a hen sparrow-hawk stuck among the branches. Higher up in the hedge was a green woodpecker which had had its head feathers torn out and was calling loudly. The hawk could not get out, and the woodpecker was too frightened to fly away.

I wrapped my handkerchief round the hawk, so that it could not claw me, and drew it out of the hedge. I then took hold of the unfortunate woodpecker, which was still making an awful noise. In spite of the fright it had had, and the loss of some of its feathers, it soon calmed down, and seemed quite fit. I released it, and it flew away as though nothing had happened. I kept the hawk for a day or two and then let it go.—B. G. UTLEY, Boldre, near Lymington, Hampshire.

AN OUTSIZE MILESTONE

SIR.—Your readers may be interested in the enclosed photograph of a remarkable milestone obelisk, some 50 feet tall, by the roadside near Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire.

This obelisk was erected in 1785 at the expense of Sir M. T. Gott, who had lost his way in the neighbourhood and was anxious to save others from this misfortune. It could, of course, be seen from a considerable distance, and is engraved with the mileages from London, Chesham and Uxbridge.—P. H. LOVELL, 28 Albury Drive, Pinner, Middlesex.

BEAUTY IN IRON

SIR.—The wrought-iron inn sign at Southwold, Suffolk, illustrated in your issue of March 11, is a nice piece of work, but for really superlative execution of wrought-iron one must, to my mind, go to the Engadine Valley,

Switzerland. Here wrought-iron is the traditional embellishment of windows which are already picturesque for their extreme depth and their painted shutters.

The enclosed photograph shows both the flat and the pot-bellied variety, on a corner of the vast Plantahaus in Zuoz, formerly the ancestral home of the von Planta family, but now serving as the offices of the Commune.—DOUGLAS DICKINS, 19, Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.

FOR A ROYAL CHEESE

SIR.—You may like to publish this photograph of the outsize cheese follower, 37 inches in diameter, used to make a decorative greeting on the 11-cwt. cheese made from the milk of 700 cows and presented to Queen Victoria by the farmers of West Pennard, Somerset, over 100 years ago.

This finely carved mould was used only once more—to make the plaster cast in the ceiling of the village chapel, which is now in ruins.—L. H. SMITH, 23, Cricklade Road, Bishopston, Bristol, 7.

BREWERS AND THE ARTS

From Sir Charles Tennyson.

SIR.—Is your correspondent, Mr. John Codrington (March 18) quite fair in his strictures on London's inn signs and London brewers? I am unable, and do not wish, to comment on the observations he makes on the reported attitude of certain firms towards inn signs. But when, by implication, he couples the names of brewery firms who "claim on occasion to be patrons of the arts" with a lack of social and civic responsibility in the practical improvement of the appearance of London's streets, I feel bound to quote two recent instances which place the brewers in a very different light.

The first was when the work of the Pilgrim Trust in helping British artists through their war-time difficulties was continued by the Londoner's England exhibition organised by the Central Institute of Art and Design, with the most generous help of four London brewery firms, who commissioned no fewer than 170 drawings and subsequently exhibited them in scores of public houses throughout the Metropolis.

In the second instance, the Brewers' Society came to the assistance of British craftsmen through the commissioning of work for the Inn Crafts exhibition also organised by the C. I. A. D. This exhibition, which included signs, glass, pottery, cutlery, furniture, fabrics, ironwork, mural decorations, etc. all carried out by craftsmen and suitable for use in licensed houses, immediately resulted in the hanging in many parts of the country of a number of admirable new signs.

As to the London inn signs, it so happens that I have by me a list of seventeen signs designed for this exhibition which, within a matter of weeks after its closing, cheerfully adorned the Metropolitan inns and taverns for which they were commissioned.—C. TENNYSON, Chairman, The Central Institute of Art and Design, 10, Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.

RAINBOW TROUT IN ROSS-SHIRE

SIR.—Referring to Major John Peto's letter (March 11) about the breeding of rainbow trout in Scottish lochs, it is perhaps of interest that there is a similar loch to the one he describes at a height of 1,100 ft. on my ground at Kinlochewe (which marches with Dundonnell), inhabited by rainbow trout of the irideus variety. These trout have survived for some 25 years, presumably over at least five generations, under conditions which for the most part are very far from advantageous as regards the acidity of the water, food and spawning facilities.



A MOULD USED IN THE MAKING OF AN 11-CWT. CHEESE PRESENTED TO QUEEN VICTORIA

See letter: For a Royal Cheese

In contrast to Major Peto's experiences on the Dundonnell loch, I have never been able to secure a small trout, but scale readings show that the general run of what are considered decent-sized fish of 1½ to 2 lb. are in their fourth year. Last year, for the first time, we started feeding with shrimps and snails, and hope for better weights in the future.

I agree with Major Peto that it would be most interesting to know if there are other lochs which have held rainbow trout for a number of years without re-stocking. Can it be that there is some element or condition in this district of Scotland which particularly appeals to rainbow trout?—J. L. GARTON, Crocker End House, Nettlebed, Oxfordshire.

MATS THAT MOVE

SIR.—The explanation given by Mr. Burgess (March 11) of the movement of rugs over carpets is not entirely acceptable. Having a Persian rug in front of a fireplace and having often noticed it behaved like Mr. Carr's (February 25), I carried out experiments after reading the letter from Mr. Burgess.

In front of one fireplace a long narrow rug, pinned by chairs at each end, was left throughout a week-end while the house was empty. In another room a strip of carpet, free of furniture, was left in front of a similarly empty grate. After two days, untrdden by human foot, the middle of each had bunched against the fender. The "creep" in each case was about two inches.

As the wind moves the branches of a tree, could the chimney draught not move the pile? Or could the draught not cause a temperature variation which would "draw" the pile of the rug, leaving that of the carpet unaffected, and release it and "draw" it again as gusts succeeded each other?

T. B. MARTIN, Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

COLERIDGE AND CULBONE

SIR.—Mr. Grigson's article *Where Coleridge Dreamt His Kubla Khan* (March 11) solves a problem which has puzzled me throughout the forty years I have known the Culbone neighbourhood, in Somerset. The note on the manuscript in Coleridge's handwriting that he quotes proves that Kubla Khan was written in some farm near Culbone and the evidence that it was Ash Farm is fairly conclusive. But for this, any of the half-a-dozen farms perched above the cliffs between Porlock Weir and County Gate, "the hill farms," as they are called, might, from their environment, have been the scene of Coleridge's "dream." Though I have, during the last 25 years, made inquiries, I have hitherto failed to find any local tradition as to the position of the farm, except a nebulous con-

(Continued on page 811)



WROUGHT-IRON WINDOW-FRAMES AT ZUOZ, SWITZERLAND

See letter: Beauty in Iron



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I know. A good wine, but not of this quality.

Precisely, but why the difference?

Well, this is a truly representative South African wine. You see, though the Cape has been for centuries one of the world's finest wine countries, it couldn't compete in Britain with European countries until Empire wines got a duty preference twenty years ago. That bucked up the South African industry.

But why haven't we tasted such wines before?

Because really fine wines are achieved by selectivity, experiment and slow maturing. South Africa has done as much in twenty years with some wines as the Continent has in generations.

Only certain wines, then?

So far. All are good, but not all are fine. The improvement is naturally progressive.

Were South African wines well-known here before the preference twenty years ago?

Now you're delving into history. They used to be very popular. But in 1860 Mr. Gladstone removed the Colonial Preference and sent the South African wine industry into the wilderness.

Is that likely to happen again? I hope not. Imperial Preference has encouraged the South African wine growers to tremendous efforts.

The British Government is not likely to lead such an important Empire Industry up the garden again. It wouldn't make sense.

So we can look forward to several kinds of really fine wines from South Africa?

You certainly can, and very soon, too."



SOUTH AFRICAN WINE FARMERS ASSOCIATION
(LONDON) LIMITED

HENNESSY BRANDY





(Left to right) INN SIGNS AT GODMANSTONE, DORSET, EAMONT BRIDGE, WESTMORLAND, AND WANSFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

See letter: Gay Inn Signs

ecture by an anonymous university professor which suggested a farm much nearer Porlock than Culbone.

The "sunless sea" is an apt description of the waters of the Bristol Channel near the Culbone coast; the cliffs there rise to 400 feet, and so effectively shut out any sunlight, except at midsummer. And when the streams are in spate, the rivulet in Culbone Combe sinks "in tumult to a lifeless ocean" whose colour is usually some shade of grey, but can be purest azure.

There is another line in the poem which may well have been coined by Coleridge in a lonely walk in the Culbone woods. When bird-watching there, I have heard a vixen give tongue to hair-raising howls which suggest "woman howling for her demon lover" only too pignantly.

Mr. Grigson derives Culbone from the Welsh St. Coulban. A more likely derivation and one adopted by a local antiquarian of authority, is that it is a corruption of Kil Beun, the church of St. Beuno, who was a famous 6th-century Welsh saint, founder of a Carnarvonshire monastery which became a great missionary centre.

It is a pity that Mr. Grigson could not bring himself to appreciate the peculiar beauty of Culbone Church and its close association with St. Beuno. He calls it a "decent little mediæval building". "Mediæval" is a vague term which may cover a multitude of inaccuracies. Erudite antiquarians point out that there is herring-bone work outside the north chancel wall which is of a very early date, and that in the same wall is a two-light window formed out of a single slab in which two semi-circular leaded lights have been cut. This wall also contains a narrow doorway, now blocked up.

In the *Downside Review* for October, 1917, Mr. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., writes that from his boyish recollections of the 1850s it is clear that there were then remains of an annexe on the north side of the church which was known as the Hermitage. He adds that Culbone (or was it Beuno?) in his old age established himself in this hermitage at the time when Dubricius (the patron saint of Porlock Church) was a hermit on Steep Holme, and that after his death Culbone Church was erected in his memory and the hermit's cell was incorporated in it. There are now no traces above ground of the cell.

I am indebted to the Rev. A. G. Taylor, Rector of Oare and Culbone, for this information. My own conjecture is that the blocked-up door and the curious window in the north wall of the chancel suggest that some less elaborate church was in existence at the same time as the hermitage: the door and window would have given the Saint access to and vision into the church. To describe this ancient building as mediæval is about as accurate as to set down *Lorna Doone* as "a fifth-rate novel".—E. W. HENDY, Holt Anstiss, Porlock, Somerset.

THE ORIGIN OF RIDGE-AND-FURROW

SIR,—Mr. Beresford's article on ridge-and-furrow (March 4) is extremely interesting, and a comparison between the aerial view of the Weston fields and the 1593 map of part of the same area seems, with little doubt, to show how traces of the old strips survive.

Some caution, however, is necessary in regard to the general question of present-day visual evidence, as pointed out by Mr. Hone in the footnote to page 41 of his work *The Manor and Manorial Records* (1906), where he says: "But although the traces of ancient husbandry may be found by the zealous antiquary in certain parts

of the country, it is as well to bear in mind that much grass land was made arable to meet the demand for wheat, when at a very high price, during the French wars of about a century ago and put back into pasture when the price fell. This is the undoubtedly explanation of much 'ridge and furrow' that is now pasture."

Although, as your contributor says, the outline of ridge-and-furrow is often visible in grass land to-day, one should remember that this evidence may not necessarily point to a mediæval origin.—W. E. GOODCHILD, 386, Devon Mansions, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

[We submitted our correspondent's letter to Mr. Beresford, who writes: Like Mr. Goodchild, I was once incredulous that all ridge-and-furrow could be mediæval. The Weston example quoted in my article was one of many comparisons between pre-enclosure maps and ridge-and-furrow which I have made in some dozen counties. I have heard the argument about the ploughing up of the Napoleonic days, but I cannot see why the farmer of the 1790s aped the strips which he was so zealously enclosing at that time, and put his land into high ridges. Whenever farmers have asked me to see land which they are convinced is ridged from Napoleonic days, I have so far always been able to show that the ridges in question are part of a pattern which at some point ignores modern hedges, and so pre-dates them. Hone's book is an authority on manorial records, but (with respect) an undocumented footnote has only the authority of an opinion and is not an "undoubted explanation."—ED.]

HANGMEN'S TREES

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of the great oak sometimes called the Hangman's Oak, near Radley College, Berkshire, about which there are various local traditions.

According to one tale, nine Cavaliers were hanged upon it during the Civil Wars. This is unlikely to be true. The tree may conceivably have been rejected as unsound for naval timber during the Napoleonic wars, but it is unlikely to be 1,500 years old. And the statement that it is mentioned in the Domesday survey is certainly false, for no individual tree had that honour.

There are trees elsewhere on which men (other than suicides) are said to have been hanged,

but is there anywhere in Britain a fully authenticated hangman's tree?—J. W. BERKSHIRE.

GAY INN SIGNS

SIR,—Mr. Codrington's plea for gayer inn-signs in London prompts me to send these photographs of rather unusual examples in the provinces.

The inn at Godmanstone, Dorset, which is one of the smallest in the country, being only 15 feet by 11 feet, was once a blacksmith's shop. It has walls of flint and mud and a thatched roof, and is known as the Smiths' Arms. The sign, which is a very large one, bears, as my first photograph shows, a representation of a blacksmith's shop.

My second photograph is of the sign on the Bee Hive Inn, at Eamont Bridge, Westmorland, which depicts a hive set among flowers in a garden, with, below, a quaint rhyme.

A very unusual sign is that belonging to the Haycock, at Wansford, Northamptonshire, illustrated in the other photograph. The swinging board is shaped like a haycock, and above it is the figure of a man. The story is that during a plague a man arrived in the village and decided it was safer to sleep outside rather than risk catching the illness. So he went to sleep on a haycock in a field by the river, which rose during the night and carried him downstream. When he awoke he was able to get ashore again safe and sound, but was greatly alarmed at his strange journey.—COUNTRY LOVER, Durham.

AN EAGLE OWL IN PEMBROKESHIRE?

SIR,—While on leave last Christmas I saw near Pembroke a bird which I feel sure was an eagle owl. It was perched on a telegraph wire beside a road and I drove past it, together with my wife and a friend, so close that every detail of it was visible. At a distance we thought from its size that it was a buzzard, but close at hand we could see from its ear-tufts that it was an owl. I have often seen eagle owls stuffed in museums, but did not, until now, realise what rare visitors they are to this country.—F. W. L. CARSLAW (Major), 3, Hill Park, Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

[We should be interested to hear from anyone else who saw this bird.—ED.]

In Search of Alpine Flowers.

The Centre for Continued Studies, Birmingham University, has arranged an expedition to Switzerland for June 11-25, first to the Vaud and then to the Valais, for the collection of alpine flowers. The cost should be about £30. Anyone wishing to participate should write to the Warden, Mr. J. F. Peter, at 1018, Bristol Road, Birmingham, 29.

Ground-nuts from India.—The annual tonnage of ground-nuts shipped from India before the war, was 800,000, not 8 million, as mentioned in our issue of March 25.



THE HANGMAN'S OAK NEAR RADLEY COLLEGE, BERKSHIRE

See letter: Hangmen's Trees

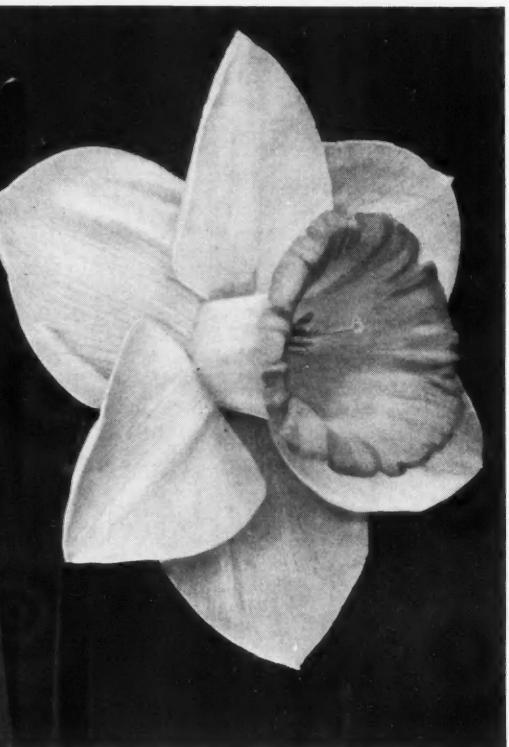
TOWARDS THE PERFECT DAFFODIL By A. G. L. HELLYER

I DO not pretend to know what it is that has made the British such good breeders of almost anything they care to take up, but I do know that this is a fact. British farmers have taken the Friesian cow—good in its way but no world-beater as the Dutch left it—and converted it into the heaviest milker that has yet been seen. British rabbit breeders have developed the French-raised Rex rabbit to a degree of perfection which would at one time have appeared impossible; British poultry breeders have acquired an unsurpassed mastery of the art of producing a good-looking bird which is also an egg-laying machine; and British goat keepers working with a few continental importations have built up breeds of record breaking milkers which are now in demand throughout the world.

In the plant kingdom this flair for breeding is particularly well illustrated. Consider the daffodil. The Dutch undoubtedly grow more daffodils than we do and one can certainly see very good daffodils in Holland, but for the most part they are sturdy, free-flowering commercial varieties. To compare them with the best British daffodils would be a little like putting a hack alongside a thoroughbred. For that is what our breeders have been after—thoroughbred daffodils with pedigrees of the utmost refinement, daffodils produced for their perfection of form, texture and colour.

To read a modern daffodil catalogue is not unlike reading a stud book. There are the same recurrent parents of proved worth; and a similar tendency for a few breeders to gain most of the honours for a time, only to be superseded by others to whom the luck of the draw has passed.

A gardener who knows only the hackneyed lines of the multiple stores and the local seed merchants will scarcely believe his eyes when he first sees a representative collection of really modern daffodils. Usually he is most fascinated by the varieties with pink



1.—SALMON TROUT, A DAFFODIL WITH A PINK TRUMPET OFFSET BY A WHITE PERIANTH, WHICH SUGGESTS THAT THE DREAM OF A WHOLLY PINK DAFFODIL IS NOT UNATTAINABLE

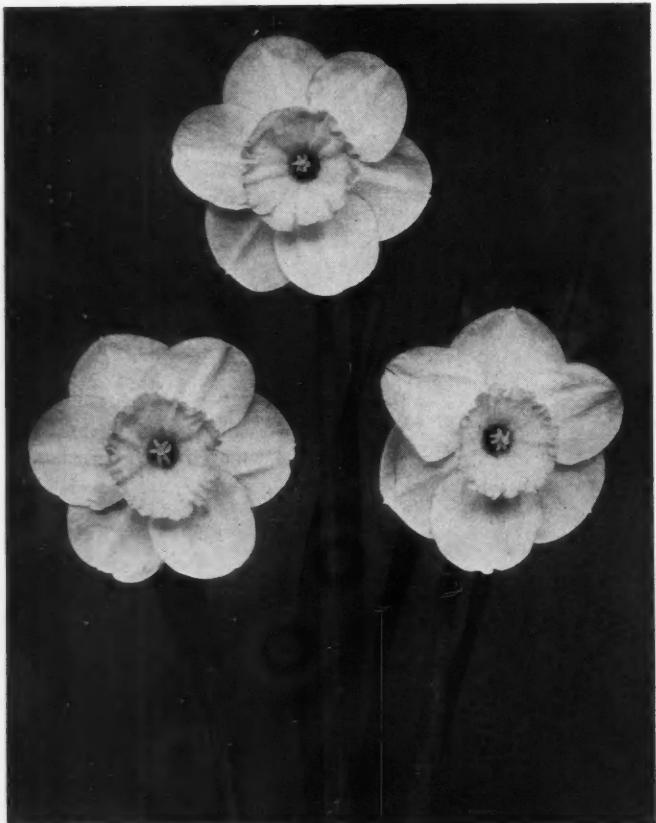
trumpets or crowns. Last year Salmon Trout (Fig. 1) was drawing admiring crowds wherever it was shown. It is a magnificent flower, perfectly formed, with the perianth wide and

overlapping and the trumpet or "crown" a really warm shade of pink. Suda is another that always attracts attention. The perianth is pure white and the rather short crown is a delicate shade of peach-pink.

Suda belongs to a class of small-cupped narcissi that until recently passed under the general name Leedsii, but are now to be designated simply as Class II or Class III, according to size of cup. For many years they were regarded as flowers for the connoisseur only—far too refined and lacking in colour to please the average person. Then last year the Royal Horticultural Society tried an experiment. At the daffodil show in London flowers were exhibited representative of the numerous types, and visitors were asked to vote for them in order of preference. Two Leedsii varieties came fourth and fifth, much to the astonishment of the experts. Perhaps we shall see more Leedsii daffodils in the shops as a result. They would make a welcome change from some of the rather bloated trumpet daffodils which are the shopkeepers' darlings. There is a perfection of form to be found in some of these Leedsii varieties that cannot be surpassed in any other section. Especially attractive are Mystic, Slemish, Tenedos, Tunis, Mitylene and Niphatos, to name just a few which can be purchased at modest cost. There is a newcomer named Green Island (Fig. 2) for which I have the highest regard, but as it still costs several pounds per bulb most of us must for the time being content ourselves with watching for it at shows.

The trumpet daffodils, in the eyes of many gardeners the only ones which genuinely inherit the name daffodil (the rest are dismissed as narcissi), have themselves been remarkably developed. If it is size one is looking for, there is a monster named Kanchenjunga (Fig. 4). It is a good name, for when fully developed, this daffodil is a

(Continued on page 815)



2.—GREEN ISLAND, WHICH REPRESENTS THE DAFFODIL BREEDER'S IDEAL OF FORM FOR FLOWERS OF ITS TYPE. The wide, overlapping segments give a firm and regular outline to the whole flower, and the cup is perfectly proportioned.
(Right) 3.—SILVER CHIMES, A DELIGHTFUL MINIATURE VARIETY WITH ABUNDANT WHITE FLOWERS





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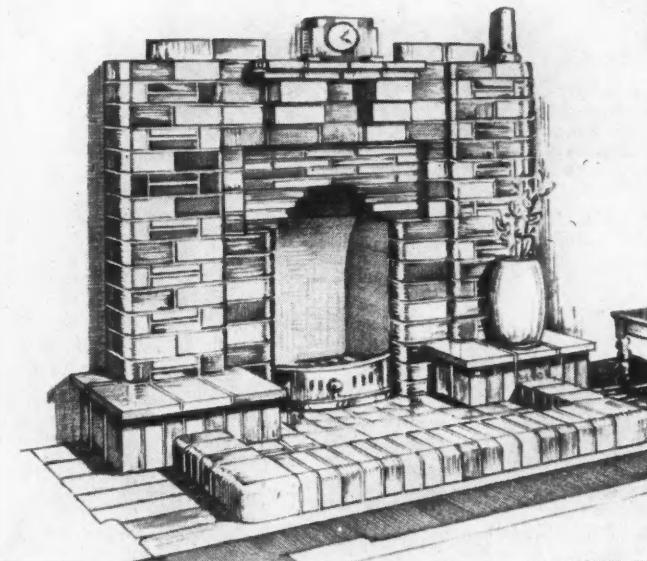
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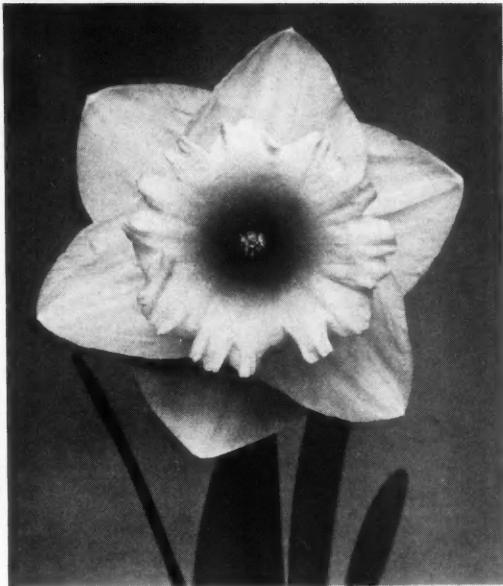


STANDS FOR QUALITY

fine white flower of such proportions as may well bear comparison, in its own sphere, with the world's third highest mountain. It is proving a wonderful parent, and at least one of its offspring, Broughshane, gives promise of surpassing it in magnificence. Many of my friends tell me they do not like white daffodils, a prejudice I can never understand, for the whites seem to me to have the purity of lilies combined with a far more interesting form than that of any lily. At all events even the most insistent seeker after colour usually capitulates to Beersheba, a white trumpet which is more delicately shaped than any other daffodil of its class.

The most famous of all daffodils as a breeder of good stock is Fortune. Though it received a first-class certificate twenty-five years ago, only in the last few years has it come down to a modest price. It has maintained its value all these years because it has been in such demand by breeders and florists all over the world. When it was introduced it marked a new step forward in the class of large-cupped narcissi with rich colour—the cup is fiery-red and the perianth yellow. Since then there have been many more perfectly formed or more highly coloured daffodils of this type but none that taken all in all is a better garden flower.

Great interest has centred on the development of highly-coloured narcissi with several flowers to a stem. Early in



4.—KANCHENJUNGA, ONE OF THE LARGEST DAFFODILS EVER RAISED AND AN EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL VARIETY. The flowers are white and of great substance and the mouth of the trumpet is widely and deeply fluted

the season the London cut-flower markets receive large consignments of small-flowered "polyanthus" types such as Grand Monarque and Soleil d'Or, but it is not of these that I write. The multi-flowered varieties I have in mind come later in the spring and have larger individual flowers, often with a coloured eye, and all owe something both to the graceful Spanish *Narcissus Tazetta* and to the Poet's narcissus *N. poeticus*. One of the best I have yet seen is Glorious, which will carry from two to four flowers on a stem, each combining a pure white perianth with a deep red eye or cup. Another attractive one is Helvose. The colour scheme of this is unusual for a daffodil—apricot perianth and orange eye. St. Agnes, Cheerfulness (with double flowers), Medusa and Red Guard are others to note. The class is not popular with the top-rank breeders for it lacks the perfection of form they seek, but it is a useful type for cutting and for garden display.

A miniature variety, so exquisite that it would be difficult to imagine any improvement in its particular line, is Silver Chimes (Fig. 3), a narcissus as charming as its name, which hangs out pale clusters of bells on slender stems and shows in every line that breeding for which British daffodils are famous. It is a hybrid from *Narcissus Triandrus*, a species which is itself so lovely that it has been named Angel's Tears.

BIRDS OF AN EAST AFRICAN DAM

By ANGELA CHRISTOPHER

SHORTLY after the construction of a dam in East Africa the November rains came and formed a little pool at the bottom of the 1,000-ft. wall. Almost immediately two Egyptian geese made the place their home. They used to parade up and down on the edge of the pool and when approached by humans or animals they climbed to the top of the bank, which is 17 ft. high, as from there they could be prepared for all eventualities. If they felt in danger, they had the advantage of being able to take off from a high place, and if the intruders went away, down they stalked again to the water's edge.

The water shrank slowly all through the hot, dry months until the pool became a mere puddle. Then came the July rains, very late that year and the level started to rise. By August it was still below the level of the gauge that had been put in at the bottom of the bank, but there were about eight feet of water in the hollow from which most of the earth had been taken for the construction of the wall. By the end of the month the thirsty earth had absorbed all it could, and the water started to run in over the grass and into one of the stream beds which lead down the valley. On the night of the 3rd/4th the dam had risen to 2½ ft. on the gauge, and immediately the bird population increased remarkably.

* * *

Two wood ibis arrived in the morning. They stood with their feet in the water, long yellow legs with red knee caps supporting their big, white bodies, a black edge to their folded wings. Their eyes, set in a peculiar red ring of skin at the top of their faces, would peer into the water, and then down would go the long, slightly curved orange-yellow beak and scoop up some luckless frog. Later in the day a sacred ibis flew in, with its black, rubbery head and down-bent bill outstretched and its great wings outspread. As the light caught the underside of its wings when it banked before landing they blossomed into a sudden gleaming whiteness, contrasting sharply with the narrow, black band at their back edges. Soon afterwards came an African spoonbill—pure white, except for its greyish-blue bill with its odd-rounded, spoon end and pink legs.

Next day the spoonbill had gone, but a young wood ibis had joined the other two. It was much smaller than the adult birds and still rather dingy in plumage, as though it had been

dipped in muddy water. A party of white winged black terns also appeared on this day, dipping and wheeling over the great stretch of water, which had risen to a height of nearly nine feet on the gauge overnight and covered an area of about eight acres. Only two of these birds had the typical black bodies; all the others were mainly white or grey, splotched on the underside with large patches of black. It was impossible to see what they were feeding on, but they stayed the whole day and kept swooping down to the water. We thought it possible that they were eating the bodies of dead termites whose colonies had been inundated as the water rose.

The Egyptian geese were now able to swim all over the dam, and instead of walking up the bank they simply put a large stretch of water between themselves and any potential danger. They sounded vastly contented as they croaked gently to each other and completed their toilets before tucking their heads under their wings and floating on the water while sunning themselves.

* * *

Enormous flocks of glossy starlings, the bright sunlight winking off their iridescent blue-green plumage, sat on the few grass-covered islands that protruded from the water or hopped round the banks picking up the quantities of dead insects that floated up—ants, grasshoppers, beetles and all manner of tit-bits. When full-fed they repaired to rest in chattering parties on a thorn tree near by. A few superb starlings, the red-and-white of their undersides in brilliant contrast to their resplendent metallic backs, came down occasionally. Doves found scraps of food to their liking, and several pairs of crowned lapwing ran along the water's edge on thin, red legs, pausing now and then to peck sharply into the earth with their strong bills, presenting that amusing view of a triangular body and tail peculiar to plovers.

Before the construction of the dam a rough farm road had crossed the valley about a hundred yards above the site of the wall, and a timber bridge had spanned one of the dry river beds. This was swept away on the second night and floated on the surface. Together with odd logs it formed ideal hunting perches for a pair of hammerkops—short-legged, untidy

looking brown birds of the heron family, with short, stout bills and brown, straight crests projecting behind their heads which give the hammer shape from which their name hammerkop or hammerhead derives—and some three-banded plovers, greenshanks and sandpipers. The little waders used to run up and down, probably picking up minute insects that had crawled up on to the wood, but the hammerkops sat still while their perches floated slowly over the surface, and they were able to stab at bits of food as they came past.

* * *

On the morning of the 11th a strange sight met our eyes. Four dingy birds stood on a little peninsula in attitudes of utmost dejection. They were quite black, except for copper-tinged feathers on the wings of the two larger ones and green-tinged ones on those of the two smaller ones, and on all of them when they turned their backs we saw a small yellow spot about the size of a sixpence between their wings. The upper and lower mandibles of one of them appeared not to meet. All our "boys," who come from various tribes from all parts of Kenya, were puzzled, and said that they had never seen their like before. I wrote to an ornithologist friend of mine, who told me that they were African open-bills, members of the stork family, and that their bills, with only the tips of the mandibles touching, are obviously a special adaptation of Nature. Their main food appears to be snails, and before they swallow them they crush the shells and wash away the broken pieces in the water. Their natural headquarters are the Nile, so no wonder none of us was familiar with them. An artist who was staying with us at the time described them as the nearest things he had ever seen to Lewis Carroll's "borogroves," and I could only agree that they were the "mimsiest borogroves" that I was ever likely to encounter!

To-day the bird population is delightfully varied. There are several pairs of duck—yellow-bills, moccas, red-billed teal—several red-knobbed coots with their absurd white bills and forehead shields and that amusing honking call of theirs, a large colony of dab-chicks, three of which are only half-grown, having been born on the dam, wild geese, two grey herons, several wood ibis and four stilts, which achieve beauty only in flight, when their tails are spread out in a perfect fan behind them and their long, red legs look like its handle.

MOTORING NOTES

THE SPORTS-RACING ASTON-MARTIN

By J. EASON GIBSON



THE ASTON-MARTIN THAT WON THE 24-HOURS SPORTS CAR RACE AT SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS LAST YEAR STARTING THE LAST LAP OF ITS RUN. Noteworthy features are: twin fuel fillers, aerodynamic mudguards, illumination for the racing number, the small racing screen and the compactness of the driver's compartment

I HAVE recently driven a car remarkable not only for its speed, but for the impression it gives of having been built for prestige rather than profit—the Aston-Martin which won the 24-hours Sports Car Race at Spa-Francorchamps last year and so gave us our first outright victory in an important Continental post-war race, covering 1,729 miles at an average speed of 72.07 m.p.h. The car is not, however, a special racing machine, but a modified standard production model—as demanded by the race regulations—and replicas can be purchased by the general public.

The Aston-Martin is unusual among sports cars in having no chassis in the usual sense of the word; instead, a girder-like construction of welded tubes of great rigidity is used to fulfil the purposes of the chassis, and form, at the same time, the foundation for the bodywork. The front suspension is by coil spring (each wheel is independently sprung) and the rear suspension, although employing a normal axle, is also by coil springs, which are of unusual softness, especially on a car designed for high speeds. In earlier days it was considered that the only way to guarantee real stability at high speeds was by using almost rigid springs, but it is being increasingly found that soft springing can be designed which not only gives stability, but spares the car. The two-litre four-cylinder overhead-valve engine has a power output of over 100 brake-horse-power, which, with a total car weight of 18 cwt., gives a power/weight ratio more than twice that of the average production car. On the evidence of the Spa race, the engine is apparently capable of delivering this power output for long periods.

As this particular car had been prepared with long-distance sports-car racing in mind, the weight has not been pared down to the minimum; accordingly the acceleration suffers slightly—though it is still much better than that of the equivalent touring car. This is of little importance, as the cruising speed is high enough, and the acceleration at higher speeds sufficient to enable average speeds to be maintained which, to the ordinary driver, appear impossible. Lest I be accused of "driving in a manner dangerous . . ." I should add that I confined my high-speed driving to the very early hours on deserted roads in the triangle Ware-Huntingdon-Newmarket. The car had to be handled with a certain amount of delicacy to avoid pinking, as normally the high-compression engine would be using a fuel composed of petrol, benzole and alcohol, which was not available during my test.

The average motorist would find many unusual features in the driving compartment of any car built for long-distance racing. For example, no speedometer is fitted, because, if different gear ratios are used to suit various circuits, the speedometer will not be correct with them all; in addition, most drivers prefer to drive by engine speed. For these reasons

a large dial revolution-counter is fitted directly in front of the driver, and as, for example, on the Aston-Martin, 22.6 m.p.h. equals 1,000 r.p.m. it is easy to judge one's road speed. A maximum engine speed of 5,000 r.p.m. would, therefore, equal 113 m.p.h. Neatly grouped alongside are a water temperature gauge, an oil temperature gauge and an oil pressure gauge, and many switches in a long row. On such cars a separate switch is used for each light, or electrical component, with its appropriate fuse directly behind, so that any trouble can be traced and rectified immediately. The relative unimportance of the passenger's seat is stressed by the deep padding and tailored fit of the driver's seat. Many people would be disturbed by the feeling of exposure in the driving seat, but while the tiny windscreens is well below eye level its angle is calculated to deflect the main airstream over the driver's head.

After only a few minutes at the wheel it became apparent that the road-holding and steering capabilities of the Aston-Martin place it almost in a class by itself. It is, without doubt, the finest production car I have driven as yet under both these headings, and the speed at which open corners can be taken is amazing. On most cars the maximum speed for any corner can be quickly assessed, but on the Aston-Martin it requires a conscious and repeated effort to find it; and it is far higher than would at first be thought possible by the most experienced of drivers. With a car of this type it is only natural that acceleration from low speeds on top gear should be sluggish, but intelligent use of the gearbox gives full opportunity for the power to take hold.

On more than one occasion while I had the car I exceeded 100 m.p.h.; and my highest speed was just over 102 m.p.h. This may appear excessive to some people, but it is certainly true that a car of this type is safer at such speeds than many cars are at their own maximum of around 60 m.p.h.

There are few production cars with which it would not be possible to find a main-road hill capable of reducing the speed; on the Aston-Martin, however, almost any main-road hill can be surmounted at a higher speed than that of one's approach. This ability to accelerate (in some cases, of course, a change down is required) under any circumstances makes the car safer, as well as pleasanter, to drive than many of the more utilitarian products of the time. There is nothing hard-mouthed about this car, as

there is about many sports cars, and a driver of average skill would soon feel at home on it and be surprising himself with the speed he could achieve in perfect safety.

Cars of this type have an indefinable attraction, not to be found as yet in the air-conditioned saloon of line production—an attraction that would be understood by the mountaineer, the skier, or the experienced horseman, whose sports have so much in common with the technique of handling a responsive car at high speeds. Certainly the hours I spent in the early mornings with the car were the finest tonic I have had for years. The wind on my face, the clean smell of the country air, and the feeling of instantly available power beneath my right foot reminded me of the days when motoring was done for motoring's sake, and not just as a means of transport.

FROM AMERICA

I have recently done some motoring on one of the latest Studebakers, imported from the U.S.A. by a manufacturer for technical study, and certain features of its equipment may be of interest.

As in most modern cars, a heating and air-conditioning plant was fitted, but its mode of operation was infinitely superior to that of almost all others I have used. It was, in fact, almost too efficient for British motoring conditions, but seems to be just what our manufacturers must fit for certain overseas conditions. Instead of the gentle zephyr of warmed air emitted by some of these plants, which must be of but little use in Scandinavia or the far north of America, there is a blast of hot air, which warms the entire interior of the car very quickly. The control can then, of course, be turned down to minimum. Manufacturers who export to countries with exceptionally severe winter weather could probably benefit from a study of this excellent item of equipment.

Another feature of this car which interested me was a special type of driving mirror to eliminate dazzle from overtaking cars. On cars not fitted with a rear blind one is usually forced to move the entire mirror out of adjustment to avoid irritation from following traffic. On the Studebaker the glass itself, which is provided with a double reflector backing, can be flicked out of its normal angle by finger pressure on a spring loaded button. This permits the first reflector to cast the dazzling light away from the driver's eyes, while the secondary reflector gives a sufficiently clear picture of the road behind, but quite free from dazzle. The mirror can easily be returned to its normal position by finger pressure, and it always remains in correct adjustment. For cars lacking rear blinds this would seem to be an essential item of equipment, both in comfort and for safety.



THE COCKPIT LAY-OUT OF THE ASTON-MARTIN AS SEEN DURING A PIT STOP IN THE SPA RACE. The row of individual switches, typical of sports-racing cars, is visible to the left of the dashboard

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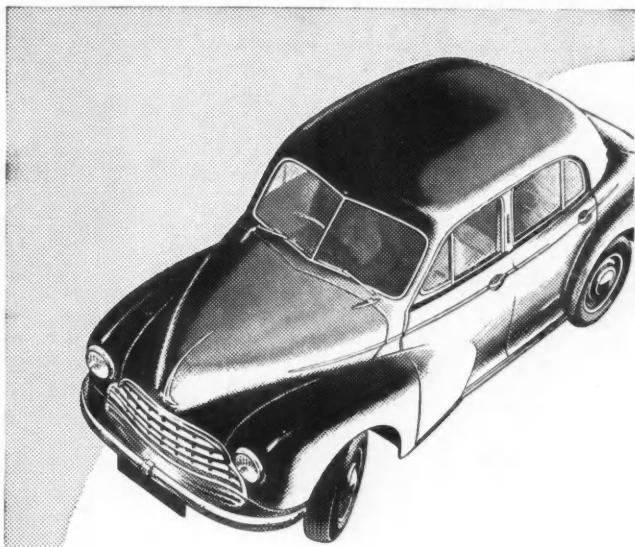
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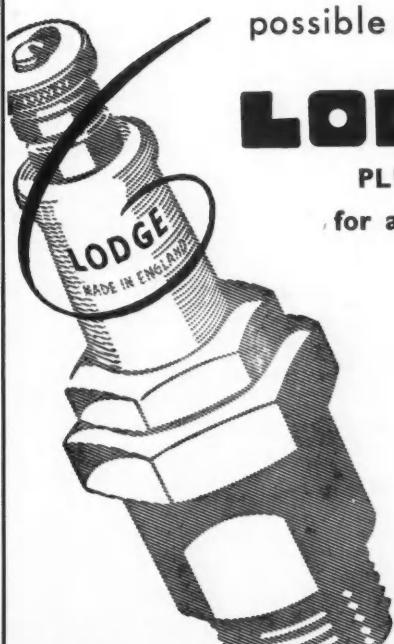
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FARMING NOTES

SOWING IN DUST

ONATS and barley went into a good seed bed and with some kindly April showers a strong plant should soon be established. On the lighter ground in the last days of March the harrows raised a cloud of dust, which is right and proper, but the heavy clays were still wet underneath and not sufficiently dried out to allow good work. With this class of land it pays to be patient and let Nature do her part before the cultivator or disc harrow is put into the ground. Lumps of wet clay soon turn to intractable clods that can only be forced into a tilth at much cost. On a Cotswold farm last week I walked over ground that ewes and lambs folded on a green crop had left as hard as iron. Rain was needed before that field could be prepared for barley. Through the village I saw a milk lorry loaded with churns taking water to a farm where the supply had run short for several weeks. We have our drought areas in England, but happily water can always be brought from within a few miles and we do not have to drive cattle many miles to water if they are to survive.

Pigs are Money

"IT is either muck or money" people used to say about the pig trade in the bad old days, when prices were decided by the weight of the demand against the supply. Farmers went in for pig breeding when prices looked good, and then, in the course of a year or two, when everyone had bred pigs, down tumbled the price of fat pigs and, in consequence, young store pigs. Breeding sows were slaughtered and gradually the market price grew firmer and the cycle started again. When we had steady prices for bacon pigs under the marketing scheme contracts, the gamble largely disappeared. But it has come back in the last two years. We have guaranteed prices, but they were fixed out of line with the cost of feeding-stuffs, particularly barley meal that farmers can produce for themselves. Now barley prices and fat pig prices have been put into sounder equilibrium and the price of all pigs has jumped. Weaner pigs that I bought at 35s. apiece in October would fetch 90s. now, and in some markets, I am told, 10-week-old store pigs are making £6 each. As the bacon pig price makes a 10-score pig worth £22 10s., a young pig is certainly worth £6 if the feeding can be done economically. Stock-feed potatoes at £3 a ton to help shift the surplus from last season's bumper crop will not, however, continue for ever. As soon as May comes, there is bound to be heavy waste through sprouting, and that will be the end of one useful supplement to the official pig meal rations and the barley which the farmer has kept from his own crops for feeding. Most of the 1948 crop has long been in the merchants' hands.

Bees

AFTER tea on one of the mid-summer afternoons at the end of March, I paid a courtesy call on the bees at the finish of winter. They were coming in laden with pollen, and the family expert on bees pronounced that they had some honey in store. So they should have been pleased with life. But one bee did not like my presence and gave me a sting on the forehead. The spot must have been extra well chosen, for by nightfall, although ammonia was hastily applied, I was swelling round the eyes and next morning I looked like a villainous Chinese with the narrowest slit eyes. The doctor prescribed some pills done up in curious red cylinders which quickly reduced the swelling. But why should this single sting be so potent? Many times before I have been stung by bees and bee-stings

I regarded as nothing more than a casual nuisance. Henceforth I shall walk warily and not loiter near the hives.

Linseed Inducements

FARMERS have not taken to linseed-growing as fast as the Government hoped. Home production last year amounted to 35,000 tons, and it is still the hope that this will increase to 100,000 tons in this present season. The price offered to the home producer has been increased and a promise is also given that the grower shall be allowed to buy back 12 cwt. of linseed cake for every ton of clean linseed which he delivers to the mill. The calculation now is that growers of linseed will receive back an amount of linseed cake equal to the whole of that produced from their crop, and it is hoped that growers will sell all their linseed instead of retaining some for feeding to livestock. It is not really economical to feed linseed to dairy cows, or indeed calves, as there is an excess of oil that is wasted. Linseed cake is the better form for livestock feeding and under the new arrangements it will undoubtedly pay best to sell linseed to the mills and buy back the cake.

Rabies

ONCE OCCASIONALLY people complain about the rigorous measures that the Ministry of Agriculture takes to prevent the introduction of rabies here. There have been no cases of rabies in the United Kingdom, outside quarantine kennels, for 27 years. In quarantine kennels one case occurred in November, when a fox-terrier developed the disease seven months after leaving India and a fortnight ago a dog brought from Burma developed rabies. There are 18 currantine kennels, each under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon. By comparison, the United States has a good deal of trouble with rabies, which costs that country £1 million a year. In 1947, 6,949 cases in dogs were reported, 766 in cattle, 393 in cats, 40 in horses, 20 in pigs, 15 in sheep, and 9 in goats. Moreover, 26 people died from rabies. Here, I think, must be the answer to those who complain about our rigorous precautions.

Vegetable Imports

NEW trade agreements made with the Dutch and the Poles open the door so wide to imports of vegetables that home production must, it seems, be curtailed unless there is to be a glut on the market. There are no guaranteed prices for vegetables even for those kinds, like onions, that are expensive to grow. According to the N.F.U. the tonnage of onions which may be imported this season when added to the requested home production will amount to 296,000 tons and the annual consumption of onions here is put at 240,000 tons. Apparently there is no effective consultation between the Ministers of Food and Agriculture in these matters and the Prime Minister takes the line that "sometimes in order to get necessary things we have to import certain other things which we do not want." No wonder horticulturists are feeling sore and they will welcome the announcement that an international conference of horticulturists convened by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers is to be opened in London on April 20 to review the general threat of marketing chaos in Western Europe. This will be a producers' conference but the Governments are being asked to send observers. It will be interesting to see how far producers can agree on the limitation of supplies to our market at the height of the season.

CINCINNATI.

THE ESTATE MARKET**PLANNING MACHINERY
IN DANGER**

SINCE the coming into operation of the Town and Country Planning Act, the number of applications for planning permission that have come before the Minister on appeal has increased to such an extent that Mr. Silkin has found it necessary to review the system of granting applications. In a circular issued to all local planning authorities in England and Wales, he says that if too many applications are allowed to come to appeal it will put a severe strain on the whole machinery of planning control and add to the danger of this machinery unreasonably impeding development. There are cases where authorities have admitted that in order to avoid the responsibility of deciding an application in favour of the applicant in a borderline case, they have preferred to refuse permission and place the responsibility of deciding on the Minister. Where no serious issue is involved and where the authority can produce no good reason for refusal, applications should be granted.

TOO RIGID AN APPLICATION

RECENT decisions have shown that there is a tendency on the part of some authorities towards too rigid an application of planning principles, and there should be a greater readiness to admit the existence of exceptional cases. Refusals of permission are often due to the fear of setting up a precedent, but where there are good reasons for allowing an applicant to carry out development, the fact that the granting of permission may lead to other applications being made should not be accepted as sufficient reason for refusal.

TEMPORARY PERMISSION

THIS fear of creating a precedent also applies to the granting of temporary planning permission. Other reasons that prejudice authorities against granting such permission are the difficulty of removing the building or discontinuing the use at the end of the period, so that development tends to become permanent; embarrassment caused to the authorities in the preparation of their own development or redevelopment plans; and the tendency for temporary buildings to fall into disrepair.

These reasons, says the circular, "should not deter authorities from exercising their discretion in regard to temporary permissions with considerable freedom." At the present time, circumstances such as the shortage of accommodation may often justify the granting of temporary permissions which under more normal conditions would be undesirable. In some cases, especially where only a small extension of existing development or activities is concerned, the grant of a temporary permission for, say, five, ten, or even twenty, years, can do no harm and will result in assisting production, enabling a business to be kept going or adding to its efficiency, providing additional living accommodation, or ensuring that a building or site is put to some useful purpose pending the carrying out of redevelopment.

**SYMPATHETIC HANDLING
URGED**

LOCAL authorities are reminded that helpful and sympathetic handling of applications at an early stage will often make an appeal unnecessary, and they are advised that where it is proposed to refuse an application they can often help the applicant by suggesting possible alternative sites. Before refusing permission it is sound practice to offer to discuss the matter with the applicant. Reasons for refusal should be stated precisely and in as full detail as possible. General phrases such as "the proposal is contrary to sound planning principles"

convey little meaning and make it difficult for the applicant to answer any objection which may subsequently be raised by the authority at the enquiry. Finally, when imposing conditions to permission granted under the Planning Acts, authorities should be careful to limit them to matters which can legitimately be regarded as the concern of planning.

MEMORIES OF ROB ROY

THE Calderon estate, of 1,450 acres, on Loch Lomondside, seven miles from Dumbarton, which Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff's Leeds office will auction on April 26, is famous for its association with Rob Roy. In the early part of his life, Rob Roy was honest and industrious, but later he entered into speculations in the cattle trade. Owing to the bad faith of a partner, he got into difficulties and finally absconded with a large sum of money given him for the purchase of cattle. This was in 1712, and from then onwards he became an outlaw and a pest of the Highland borders. He sought and obtained shelter in the territory of Argyll, between whose house and that of Montrose there existed an inveterate feud. Professing himself to be a Jacobite, he embraced in his raids all lands owned and tenanted by the Government, and when in danger retreated to the inaccessible fortresses near the head of Loch Lomond, of which Calderon was one.

LORD REA TO SELL ESTATE

LORD REA has given instructions for the disposal of his Gatehouse estate, at Eskdale, Cumberland. The property comprises, in addition to Gatehouse—a medium-sized house—three farms, a number of cottages in the village of Eskdale Green, and 1½ miles of salmon and sea trout fishing in the River Eskdale. Messrs. Jackson-Stops & Staff (Chester) are the agents.

Recent sales include those of Elibank, Lord Elibank's 195-acre property on the Tweed, which Messrs. John D. Wood & Co. have sold privately before the auction scheduled for April 20; the Lower Bowden estate, of 40 acres, at Pangbourne, Berkshire, sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley and Messrs. Simmons and Sons, of Reading, to a client of Messrs. Hetherington & Secrett; and Twyford Hall, a Georgian house with 72 acres, at Dereham, Norfolk, which Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley have purchased for Col. F. C. Hargreaves from a client of Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co.

A BOOK WORTH HAVING

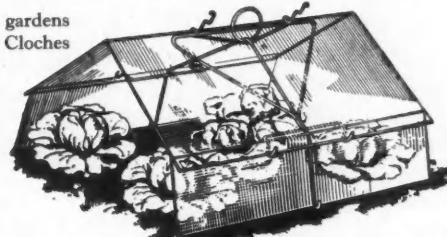
THE fourth edition of *Agricultural Law and Tenant Right*, by N. E. Mustoe and R. H. Wood, is now obtainable from the publishers, the Estates Gazette, Ltd. The cost is 55s., plus 1s. for postage. It may be thought that 55s. is a lot of money to pay for a book, even if it does run to 1,084 pages, but this book should more than repay the initial outlay. For those whose business it is to administer agricultural properties it is certainly well worth having.

"The scheme of the present edition," writes Mr. Mustoe in a preface, "is that the book covers not only the law passed by Parliament for the purpose of regulating the relationship between landlords and tenants of agricultural holdings, but also other branches of the law which affect agricultural landlords or agricultural tenants." The Agriculture Act, 1947, is dealt with in detail, and there is much helpful information about the financial assistance that can be obtained from the State in the interests of agriculture. Wages and conditions of labour are also considered. PROCURATOR.

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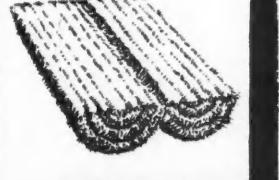
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NEW BOOKS

G. B. S. THE PERFECT SPELL-BINDER

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

M. R. BERNARD SHAW'S *Sixteen Self Sketches* (Constable, 7s. 6d.) now appears in the Standard Edition of his works. Most of what he has to say in this book was said long ago, but a touch here and there is added for this edition. There is, for example, the few lines of *Envoy*. "At my age (over 90) I cannot be sure that the sayings and writings are not the senile drivellings of a garrulous and too old man." Defiantly he adds: "I will not even say Hail and Farewell; for I have still enough kick left to make fresh outbursts possible."

I don't suppose there has ever before in the history of English letters been a writer of whom that was true: that, in his nineties, his younger contemporaries had the feeling that he might still have something to say that would be worth listening to. It is undoubtedly true of Shaw. He

thing is that it doesn't contain one word about Shaw's endeavours to write novels. He shies off the subject and writes instead about how this period ended in his success as a critic. But there it is: it is a point worth considering, why the brilliance of Shaw's mind failed to produce readable novels. I speak out of memory of long ago. It must be thirty years since I tried to read Shaw's novels. I did not succeed in finishing one of them. They bored me.

On page 5 of this book there is a passage that throws some light on the matter. "Here," Shaw writes, "comes my difficulty as an autobiographer. How am I to pick out and describe that point-five per cent. of myself that distinguishes me from other men more or less fortunate than I? What earthly interest is there in a detailed account of how the illustrious Smith was born at Number Six High Street,

SIXTEEN SELF SKETCHES. By Bernard Shaw
(Constable, 7s. 6d.)

HAZLITT PAINTED BY HIMSELF.

Presented by Catherine Macdonald Maclean
(C. and J. Temple, 12s. 6d.)

AND GAZELLES LEAPING. By Sudhin N. Ghose
(Michael Joseph, 12s. 6d.)

remains what he has ever been: the perfect spell-binder. He has only to speak or write and he can be sure of an audience. He tells us here of occasions when he did this as an open-air speaker. Once, he began to speak in the open air and continued till he had an audience round him. "One of my best speeches was delivered in Hyde Park in torrents of rain to six policemen who had been sent to watch me, plus the secretary of the Society that had asked me to speak, who held an umbrella over me. I made up my mind to interest those policemen . . . I entertained them for more than an hour. I can still see their waterproof capes shining in the rain when I shut my eyes."

FAILED AS A NOVELIST

You can bet your boots he entertained the policemen! He is almost unfailingly entertaining. It is one of the secrets of his success that he is constitutionally incapable of dullness. Who but he would have suggested that funerals could be improved by a little light relief? A long time ago he was catechised by a magazine. One question was: "When did you first feel inclined to write?" It is not difficult to imagine the pomposity some writers would have given to their reply. Here is part of Shaw's: "I never felt inclined to write, any more than to breathe. . . . I never wanted to write. I know now, of course, the scarcity of literary faculty; but I still don't want it. You cannot want a thing and have it too."

Almost unfailingly entertaining. But at one point he failed: as a novelist. One of the briefest chapters in this book is called: "Nine Years of Failure as Novelist," and the odd

and grew taller and taller until he was twenty, when the obscure Brown, Jones and Robinson, born at Number Seven, Eight and Nine, went through exactly the same routine of growing, feeding, excreting, dressing, lodging and moving? To justify a biography, Smith must have had adventures. Exceptional things must have happened to him."

A FATAL INHIBITION

This states the opinion that a reader cannot be expected to be interested in the things of everyday, the things that happen to most of us, but only in the extraordinary things: "adventures . . . exceptional things." Such a view constitutes a fatal inhibition for a novelist. There are, of course, novels in plenty full of "adventures, exceptional things," but at least half of the great novelists of the world have relied on the commonplace, on "the obscure Brown, Jones and Robinson" going through "exactly the same routine." How they do it and make it enthralling is their secret; but that they do it there is no doubt whatever. Ask Trollope: ask Arnold Bennett. For that matter, ask Flaubert.

A play is another thing. There, beyond the footlights, are the six policemen in glistening capes. They must be entertained for a given length of time, and the trick is to see that during that time their attention doesn't stray for a moment. This demands an intense concentration of force on the part of the entertainer which always leaves me for one, when it comes off, knocked out with admiration. With Shaw, it always comes off; and we can be grateful that he had the sense to give up banging at a door that

refused to open and turned to another to which he so gloriously had the key.

HAZLITT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Dr. Catherine Macdonald Maclean's *Hazlitt Painted by Himself* (C. and J. Temple, 12s. 6d.) is another series of "self sketches." They are not pieces written with the one end in view of exhibiting or explaining himself to readers: they are pieces that Dr. Maclean has taken out of Hazlitt's work and arranged chronologically. Thus they constitute an authentic mental and spiritual autobiography; for, as Shaw says: "The best autobiographies are confessions; but if a man is a deep writer all his works are confessions."

In the last piece here given us Hazlitt says: "This claim at least I can make, as I approach the end of my journey—I never wrote a line that licked the dust." That is not a boast: it is a simple statement of fact. Those who don't know Hazlitt well are inclined to think of him as an admirable stylist, an ornament among English essayists, and to forget his social passion. Yet that is the essence of Hazlitt; without it, without the indignation it gave to his pen, he could never have achieved his memorable sentences. What loathing for renegades is white-hot in such words as these! "One sound was in the air in those days, a sound like thunder, the sound of innumerable feet hurrying away from a fallen cause."

HAILED FRENCH REVOLUTION

"All along," he says elsewhere, "I had known that there was but one alternative, the cause of Tyranny or of mankind." It was his personal tragedy that having, like Wordsworth, Southey and others of his contemporaries, hailed the French Revolution as the dawn of redemption for mankind, he remained unshaken when excesses caused others to fall away; he even transferred to Napoleon the hope he had once had in the French people: "the only great man in modern times, that is, the only man who rose in deeds and fame to the level of antiquity, who might turn his gaze upon himself and wonder at his height."

This was not the view generally held of Napoleon then, nor is it one that would be generally defended now; and it is small wonder that Hazlitt's mind brooded alone. The very stuff of his life was bound up with what was happening in France. "It seems to me as if I had set out in life with the French Revolution, and as if all that had happened before that were but a dream. Certainly there came to me at that time an extraordinary acceleration of the pulse of being. Youth then was doubly youth." It is the story of a sanguine and generous heart that we have seen matched in our own time; and the heart refused to surrender to the head, whatever the evidence might be. "I place my heart," he wrote, "in the centre of my moral system," and that inevitably meant that it would be badly hurt. At the end, he saw men as they were, not as he wished them to be. "Man is for the most part mixed in nature. One might almost say that he has a traitor within his own citadel. The yearning for liberty is often accompanied by the yearning for authority . . . the yearning to throw off responsibility . . . for subjection to some outside force, to Power vested in one man or in the State. If this were not so, the things which we have seen in our day could never have come to pass." Watching

an Italian shepherd boy asleep beneath a tree, he reflects that "there is something after all in Nature and in Man which it is beyond the power of tyrants to injure and blight. 'That's something,' I thought. 'We must wait for the rest'."

Dr. Maclean has chosen well the pieces to illustrate this attractive, passionate, unhappy man.

AN INDIAN BOY AT SCHOOL

An exceptionally attractive novel is Mr. Sudhin N. Ghose's *And Gazelles Leaping* (Michael Joseph, 12s. 6d.). It is illustrated with charming drawings by Shrimati Arnakali E. Carlile. It is cast in the form of a first-person narrative by a small boy attending, in the outskirts of Calcutta, a kindergarten run by a Swedish lady. This boy has the knack of making us see with the very vision of childhood. All his little schoolmates, with their pet ducks and goats, young Soetomo's tricycle shaped like a tiger that must never be regarded as anything but a living tiger; the washerwoman and the postman and the wheelwright, to say nothing of the narrator's shy elephant—not like other elephants who "lack the finer qualities that make an elephant lovable and distinguished"—all these come before us in living proportions. A lot of it, of course, is concerned with the make-believe of childhood; but there are in childhood, too, very real things, and the author's greatest success is in making us share these: the loyalties, and the sharp, undimmed sense of beauty, the response to old tales and old songs.

We are not given only the gay surface. There can be points where the experience of childhood touches the vices of adults: their superstitions and greeds, their hatreds and their crimes. These at times darken the lives of the young scholars; and there are moments, too, when the finer things of grown-up people, their philosophies and religious feelings, make an impact. It is altogether a very fine piece of work: Indian childhood not interpreted by an outsider but presented by itself with both humour and tenderness.

IN THE OPEN AIR

MESSRS. METHUEN have recently published the first four titles in a new series called *Field Study Books* (6s. each), edited by Dr. E. A. R. Ennion. Written from the field, rather than the classroom or laboratory point of view, they are designed to encourage interest, without being too technical or too superficial, in anything that has the open air for its natural setting.

Dr. Ennion himself has written and illustrated *The Lapwing*, an authoritative month-by-month study of this bird and its behaviour, with due emphasis on its ceremonial display, especially during courtship. The second contribution to the series is *British Bats*, written by Brian Vesey-Fitzgerald and illustrated by Dr. Ennion. Considering the difficulties of observing bats, Mr. Vesey-Fitzgerald has collected an extraordinary amount of information about the twelve species, their habits and "radar" system of avoiding obstacles. He suggests that a couple of captive horse-shoe bats in the house will keep it free from flies.

Archaeological Remains is written and illustrated by J. R. Garrood, again with colour plates by Dr. Ennion. In a book of this size, such a subject can be dealt with only very cursorily, but at sufficient length to outline the main ages and periods and their characteristics. Lastly is *Country Cottages* by Marshall Sisson, with line drawings by the author and colour plates by John Penton.

R. G. N.

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Suits FOR SPRING TIME



A dark, clerical grey flannel suit with high buttoning and a box-pleated skirt.
Harella from Peter Robinson

THE pattern of the summer takes shape as the leaders of fashion make their choice, a choice that echoes out from the couturiers to influence the great mass of public and manufacturers. The end of coupons gave a great impetus to handkerchief and stocking buying, and queues formed at the counters all day long for several days. The household goods, too, were top priority with many shoppers and sheet rationing had to be brought back by several stores to cope with the flood.

Collections of spring and summer clothes are being shown everywhere. The slim dresses have their streamlined silhouette broken by deep fly-away cuffs, by fly-away capes at the back, by pockets with flaps that stand away from the figures as a roll, often by sashes which tie round the waist with flaring ends or by floating back or side panels. Susan Small



A bird's-eye tweed in tones of brown, with a panel of double pleats in the back of the slim skirt. Matilla from Dickins and Jones



A travel coat in fawn gaberdine with raglan sleeves and a deep pleat in the centre back, the hood and coat lined with tartan. Aquascutum

(Left) A bird's-eye tweed in tones of brown, with a panel of double pleats in the back of the slim skirt. Matilla from Dickins and Jones

Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

is showing Dior's maypole silhouette—a sheath skirt of navy taffeta with an overskirt slashed into flat panels of plaid taffeta in tones of blue and green that hang loose from the waist all round. There are deep cuffs of plaid on the short sleeves of the top, which is cut with seams running over the top of the sleeves and deep armholes. Another chic dress in this collection, a grey worsted coat-frock, has a deep cape collar that dips from the back of the neck to below the waist and can hang loose or be belted in. Then it is caught in with deep pleats to make a basque that runs round the figure, leaving a gap in the front. This gives a suggestion of a pegtop silhouette. Both these dresses are buttoned up the centre backs from the hem to the waist, and the necklines of both plunge to a deep V. They have a very new look to them. Skirts are a bare midcalf length.

Buttons play an important part on the skirts of many of the tailored linens, the taffeta, the tie silk and woollen dresses of this summer. Sometimes the sides are buttoned all the way down from

(Continued on page 824)



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the waist to the hem, or there is a line of buttons placed centre back or centre front, between inverted pleats. The amount of plaid is amazing, both for accessories and trimmings as well as for whole garments. Plaid skirts have become almost a uniform and the brighter the better. For dresses, dark plaid taffetas are extremely attractive; also for hats with matching cravats and gloves.

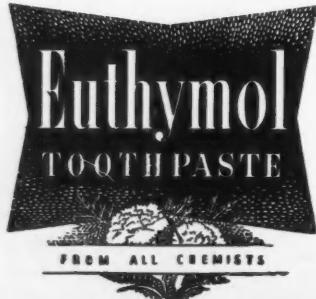
THIS tendency generally is for prices to fall slightly and Selfridges showed many excellent clothes in ranges between the ceiling and utility price, and grouped in five sizes from slim teenagers to substantial matrons. A check travel coat of Jaeger, in tones of crimson, oatmeal, brown and green, cut on swagger lines, was shown over a fawn jersey dress, moulded to the waistline by a deep ribbed band. A walking suit in thick, navy wool with a tubular skirt and bolero in navy had its round-necked sweater in horizontal stripes of navy and white. An Alexon linen suit featured deep, double pleats in the skirt and inverted pleats on the tailored jacket, which had three-quarter sleeves. These pleats were so placed that the line was an easy one for an older woman and the suit is slickly tailored. A wool dress for a slim figure showed a high neckline with a neat pointed collar and a panel of unpressed pleats in the back of the skirt. The colour was a silvery, ash-leaf green and there was a perky ribbon bow of fuchsia set between the points of the collar.

The curves of the

(Right) Summer walking shoes in tan calf perforated all over, with white stitching and crepe soles. Lotus



For
Morning
Freshness



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A tartan skirt in tones of blue and green with a yellow over-stripe and a panel of pleats in the back teamed with a plain black jacket with collar and cuffs of tartan. Dereta from D. H. Evans

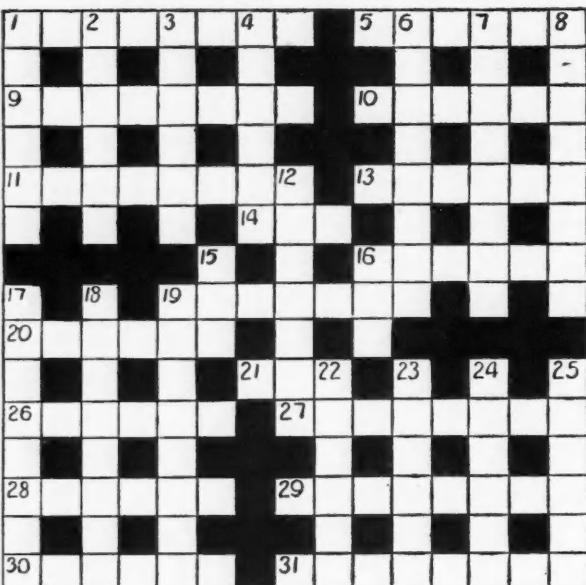
prevailing silhouette are calling a new heel into being, mostly on afternoon and cocktail shoes, on which the heel is high. The spike heel, flush with the vamp, continues for wearing with the straight skirts; for the many dresses with curving bodices and gored skirts a heel that curves gently inwards is designed to follow the line. This type of shoe is featured in the Lilley and Skinner collection on some smart town shoes, court shaped. Elasticised suède is another item that is changing the line of the shoe. It makes possible again the high shoe, as closely fitting as a glove right up to the anklebone or higher—always a most elegant line—into which the foot is slipped. A low-heeled summer slipper in white kid is another charming model, very light and comfortable to wear, with a sole so flexible that it will bend in the hand and touch toe to heel. There is a small tongue and a fold in front. A country shoe in dark brown calf is another excellent number, made with a fringed tongue, a fashion that seems to be returning, and a comfortable, thick, corrugated sole of dark brown crépe rubber. This is another shoe that looks substantial but is actually extremely light in weight. There are some attractive white sets for wearing with garden-party dresses—sandals, gloves and bag.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

CROSSWORD No. 1000

To celebrate the publication of our 1,000th Crossword Puzzle, and to give a little encouragement to readers who have sent in correct solutions, but never won a prize, we are this week offering three prizes, each of 2 guineas' worth of COUNTRY LIFE books, for the first three correct solutions opened. Hereafter we shall revert to our former practice of giving books as prizes instead of money and will award a weekly prize of COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas. Solutions of this Crossword (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1000, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London W.C.2," not later than the *first post on the morning of Tuesday, April 12, 1949.*

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 999 The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of April 1, will be announced next week.
ACROSS.—1, Telegrams; 6, Sharp; 9, Rignarole; 10, Rural; 11, Hittite; 12, Vinegar; 13, Tie; 14, Retorts; 17, Sceptre; 19, Tealeaf; 22, Spender; 24, Ash; 25, Cashier; 26, Exclaim; 29, Noose; 30, Hobgoblin; 31, Eclat; 32, Mother wit. DOWN.—1 and 2, Torchlight; 3, Glazier; 4, Avocets; 5, Swerves; 6, Springe; 7, Abrogated; 8, Polar bear; 14, Reticence; 15, Toadstool; 16 and 18, Tea-cup; 20, Eminent; 21, Farnham; 22, Sherbet; 23, Enclose; 27, Allow; 28, Monet.

The winner of Crossword No. 998 is
Mr. A. G. Seth-Smith,
Fouracres,
Lindfield, Sussex.

SOLUTION TO No. 999 The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of April 1, will be announced next week.
ACROSS.—1, Telegrams; 6, Sharp; 9, Rignarole; 10, Rural; 11, Hittite; 12, Vinegar; 13, Tie; 14, Retorts; 17, Sceptre; 19, Tealeaf; 22, Spender; 24, Ash; 25, Cashier; 26, Exclaim; 29, Noose; 30, Hobgoblin; 31, Eclat; 32, Mother wit. DOWN.—1 and 2, Torchlight; 3, Glazier; 4, Avocets; 5, Swerves; 6, Springe; 7, Abrogated; 8, Polar bear; 14, Reticence; 15, Toadstool; 16 and 18, Tea-cup; 20, Eminent; 21, Farnham; 22, Sherbet; 23, Enclose; 27, Allow; 28, Monet.

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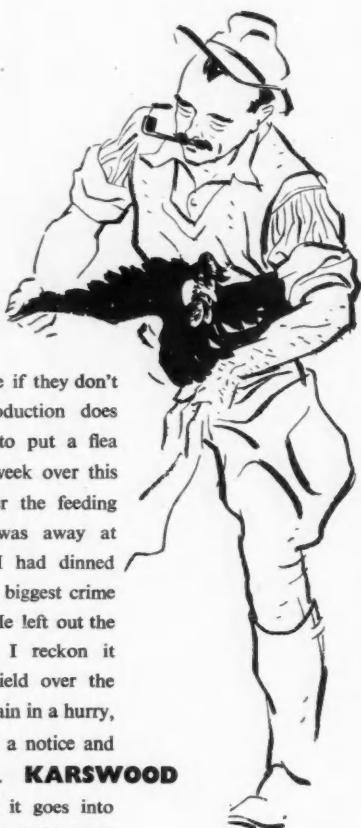
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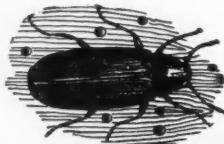
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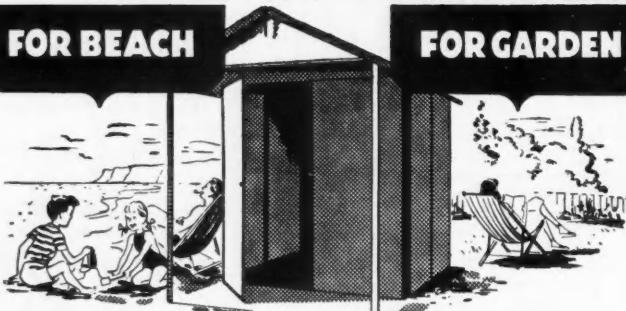
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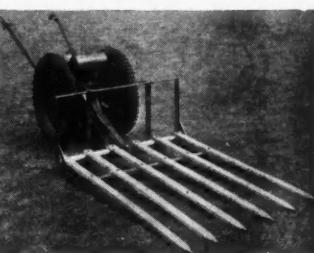
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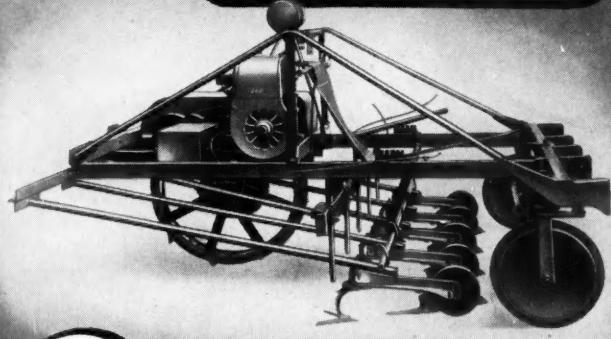
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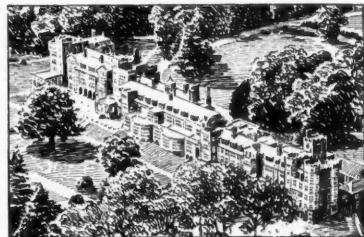
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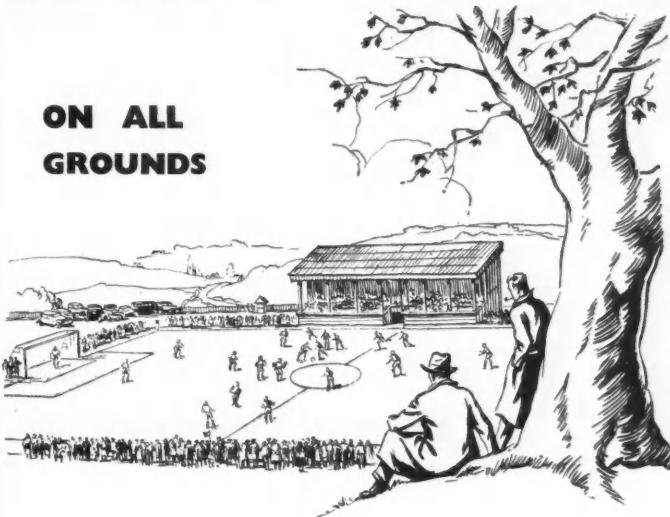


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